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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1248985

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashi Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.08.23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida, Centre — (114)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is concerned with ensuring affordable, accessible and quality of food for all sans bias.

Dimensions of food security	India's status
Geopolitical Covid pandemic and Russia ukraine crisis have increased food scarcity and insecurity especially in developing and under developing countries.	India has ensured access to food for countries in need via its GRAIN DIPLOMACY
Social As per NFHS-5 1/3rd kids in India are malnourished and 1 in 2 women suffers from anaemia highlighting social inequalities	India has ensured access to food grains for all via → NFSA 2013 → Mid day meal → weekly iron & folic acid supplementation scheme → one nation one ration card

Economic

The low central issue price and large beneficiaries have inflated subsidy bill for GOI for eg in 2022-23 FY

5LCr subsidy → food, fertilizer, fuel

India has ensured access to affordable food grains via its MSP policy

Food security is going to be major concern due to threats of climate change.

Thus, in order to ensure achievement of SDG-2 and improving India's GHG index rank (107) there is a need to climate proof our food security policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain Technology (BCT) is based on a decentralised public ledger wherein each user is in control of data generated which is secure.

Chat GPT developed by OpenAI is a generative AI tool which generates text responses and is powered by GPT 3.5 language model.

Blockchain & Chat GPT can transform agriculture

1) Increasing efficiency

→ Chat GPT can be used to design robust supply chain and minimise post harvest losses

(eg) 35% postharvest losses in perishables currently

→ Blockchain can be used for managing land records, and

enabling decentralised financial solutions for farmers
(eg) short term credit
insurance policies

II) Increasing Sustainability

→ ChatGPT can help in research to discover HYV seeds which are less input intensive
→ BCT can be used to manage precision farming systems
(eg) drip irrigation.
→ Chat GPT can be used by farmers to enquire about environment friendly farming practices in real time.

Chat GPT and BCT are thus promising tools, the GoI however must ensure to cover the digital divide before its roll out. Bharatnet & PM WANI are significant in this regard.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization is a phenomenon wherein world over nation states transition away from the usage of dollars for international transactions. Presently 60% of global transactions are done via dollars

Factors which have led to trend towards dedollarization

→ Russia-Ukraine crisis and the economic sanctions on Russia by G7

→ removal of Russia from SWIFT system

→ Rise of China as the 2nd largest economy with a share of 16% in global trade

→ decreasing efficiency of WTO and decline in global trade

→ rise in regional trade groupings
(eg) RCEP (eg) CPTPT

→ increasing interest rate by US Fed leading to depreciation of currencies

→ increased trend of bilateral settlement system

(eg) Rupee-Ruble

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dollar : Will it lose its dominance anytime soon?

No it is unlikely that dollar will lose its dominant position soon because →

Reasons

- volatility of currencies other than $
- Strong stable Polity of USA
- Rule of law in USA
- deep capital markets & debt market in USA
- large trade footprint of USA
- geopolitical credentials of other competitors (eg) China Russia
- enjoys wide trust across countries

Complete De-dollarisation is unlikely soon, however given geopolitical uncertainities by promoting internationalisation of Rupee, GoI has done well to diversify currency risks.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Under the Agreement of Agriculture of WTO of which India is a signatory food subsidies should exceed the deminimis level in the Amber BOX.

India's subsidies breach this threshold and often attract criticism from developed countries like USA, Australia etc.

reasons for pressure to alter subsidy
- against free & fair trade
- distorts trade in food
- unfair advantage to Indian farmers
- against principles of Most favoured nation

Merit in India trying to retain its policy support for poor

- → ensures income security for small & marginal farmers (86% of Indian farmers)
- → ensures access to affordable food grains for poor via the

NFSA 2013 provisions

→ ensures nutritional security for the population

(eg) India ranks 107th → in GHG Index

→ the methodology to calculate subsidy in WTO is dated

(eg) Base year used is 1986-87

→ per capita subsidies provided by India << per capita subsidies provided by developed countries

→ subsidies ensure access for funds to modernise agriculture

(eg) PM-KSY

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challenges

- decreased focus on agricultural R&D
- fiscal burden of subsidies
- populism (eg) revdi culture
- hampers bilateral relations

There is an urgent need to reform the framework of AoA, meanwhile India can make use of Bali Peace Clause to escape action against its subsidies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 4% of the world's water resources but ~~only~~ houses 18% of the world population creating conditions for water stress.

Steps taken by government to address water needs

→ Jal Jivan Mission
→ Atal Bhujal Yojana
→ Har ghar Jal (Bihar)
→ National river interlinking of rivers programme.
→ Jal Shakti Abhiyan.
→ PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

Persistent Issues

I) Water availability

→ NITI Ayog estimates 25 of major cities will face water scarcity by 2050.

→ 1/6th of the ground water resources are over exploited

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

II Water quality

→ issue of lead poisoning, nitrate poisoning etc

→ eutrophication of surface water bodies

→ excess of fluoride ion concentration

→ discharge of factory effluents in water bodies

Need for prioritised intervention

→ reuse grey water

→ percision farming to decrease demand of water in agro sector

→ cultivation less input intensive crops

→ rain water harvesting

→ penalties for discharge of untreated waste into rivers

→ cleaning water bodies (eg) using phytoroid technology

It is important to ensure water security to achieve SDG-6, adopting a ONE WATER APPROACH will be helpful.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Due to the onslaught of climate change and the consequent arctic amplifications glaciers in the arctic are retreating at an alarming ~~phast~~ pace.

Major Drivers of glacial retreat

→ GHG emissions increasing global temperatures
→ decreased albedo
→ marine heat waves
→ anthropogenic activities in the arctic (eg) shipping
→ climate change

Potential impact on ecosystem

→ destruction of habitat for tundra biodiversity
(eg) polar bear population has decreased by 50%
→ rise in sea level
(eg) 2.7cm rise in sea level since 1980s

→ negative impact on breeding season for tundra animals

→ slowing down of Atlantic Meridional Ocean Current which will have drastic impact on global climate

→ thawing of permafrost which lead to
- → exposure of latent & dormant germs
- → methane emissions

land subsidence in polar areas (Eg) Svalbard

→ water scarcity

Positive impact
- → open up new shipping routes
- → facilitate resource extraction in the arctic

Retreating of glaciers is a serious issue the Arctic Council must take a lead to ensure environment protection & conservation in this regard.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is an emerging hobby and dream wherein common people are aspiring to visit space on excursion trips.

Space Tourism is becoming a reality

→ Virgin Galactic, Blue Origin etc have demonstrated space flight to outerspace

→ human space flight missions are being perched by different nation states

eg Artemis Mission
Gaganyaan Mission

Challenges Associated with space tourism

→ creates a new class of haves & have nots

→ lack of affordability for most people

→ lack of global & national regulations

→ issue of space debris
→ concerns regarding space colonisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ADVANTAGES of space tourism

- increase interestin space studies
- source of revenue
- job generation
- boost innovation & R&D

Measures to be taken to address these challenges

→ frame robust regulatory regime at the global & national level

→ establish grievance redressal mechanisms

→ craft a treaty on lines of outer space treaty

Space tourism is going to be common reality really soon, need of the hour is to ensure it creates net positive externalities for humanity.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T Cell is a novel technology to treat cancer wherein T cells from the blood of patient are extracted and replaced with healthy T cells.

Car T cell as a game changer in Cancer Treatment

→ timely treatment
→ non invasive
→ no issues of radiation exposure
→ relatively affordable.

How CAR T-cell will overcome limitations of CRISPR Cas9

CRISPR Cas9 is a technology based on the ability of prokaryotes to defend against bacteriophages and is used to make changes in the genes.

LIMITATIONS
→ requires genetic editing of patient's DNA

→ more expensive technology than CARTcell

→ requires highly sophisticated & trained personnel

→ changes made are permanent and cannot be changed.

→ changes are made to patient DNA which are not reversible. CARTcell makes no such changes

→ CRISPR Cas9 can be misused (eg) Designer Babies

possibility of misuse is much lower in CAR-Tcell treatment.

Cancer is the second leading cause for death, steps must be taken to ensure that the scientific developments like CARTcell & CRISPR Cas9 are made affordable so that people can afford cancer treatment and India can achieve SDG3.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently the external affairs ministers under the Delhi Declaration has raised concerns regarding deployment of new & emerging technologies by violent extremist organizations.

use of technology
- → drones : to traffic drugs
- → cryptocurrency to conduct transactions
- → hacking to damage critical information infrastructure
- → social media → for communication

Reasons why this demands concerted global efforts

- → there are no borders in the digital & virtual world
- → ensure action against such outfits
- → increase vigilance against such organisations
- → to ensure global peace & security

→ national policies alone cannot deter such organisations

→ to encourage global participation and cooperation against such organisations

→ to prevent neoterrorism

→ to mobilise funds & expertise to counter the attacks of such organisations

New & emerging technologies are both a boon & a bane, steps must be taken to limit their access for violent organisations, the UNSC should lead this pursuit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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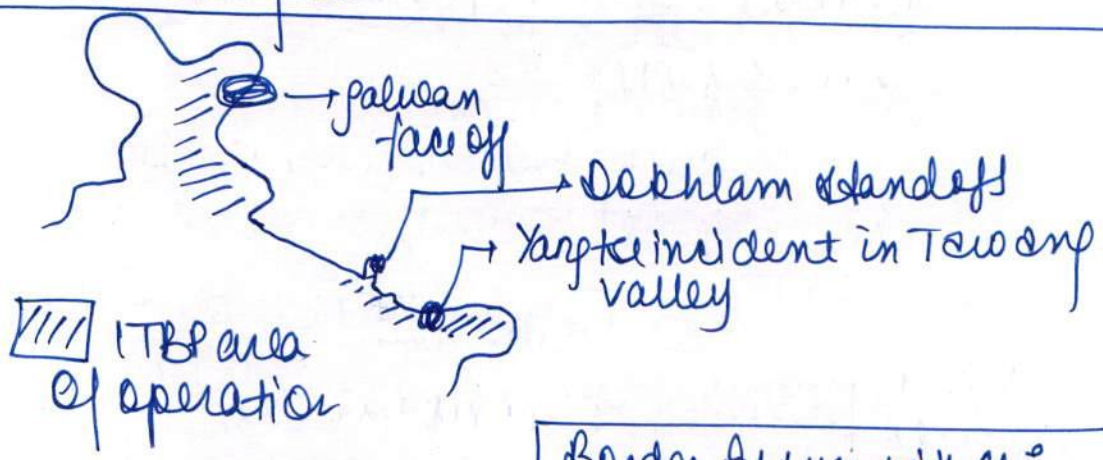
India & China share a long border from Ladakh in the west to Arunachal in the east. however of late due to Chinese incursions several border issues have emerged.



Border issues with China.

Ramping up of Infrastructure

India → Vibrant village programme
→ PM-DeVINE
→ Act East Policy

China → construction of bridges across Pangong lake

Role of ITBP in the region

ITBP is a central armed police force operating in the hill states of J&K, Ladakh, UK, HP, Sikkim

and NE states to ensure border security

→ ITBP are responsible for patrolling borders

→ preventing infiltration

→ assisting army in border management

→ assisting police during riots and to ensure preservation of law & order.

→ first line of offence in cases of an attack.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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issues with ITBP

→ overworked

→ undercompensated

→ lack proper infrastructure

→ issues of human rights violence (eg AFSPA powers)

→ cases of fratricide

Nevertheless ITBP serves a fundamental role in preserving our territorial integrity, steps must be taken for its reform to boost morale of jawaans.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Since the days of the green revolution public policy has focused on increasing land productivity to ensure food security for the people, however due to emerging concerns of climate change some are arguing for a shift to irrigation water productivity.

Need for shift

land productivity	v/s	irrigation water productivity
OBJECTIVE: max output of food from a given land		best optimum utilization of irrigation water in a given land

Need to shift

→ water scarcity
eg India → 4% water resources
→ 18% population global

→ excessive use of water by agro sector

(eg) 86% of fresh water used by agri & allied sectors

→ depletion of ground water resources
(eg) 1/6th ground water is over exploited — CGWA

→ wastage of river water leading to eutrophication, soil erosion and land degradation etc.

→ India has gone from a food dependent to a food surplus country thus ensuring land productivity is already taken care of.

→ climate change is leading to spatial & temporal changes in monsoon, ensuring proper irrigation is thus important
(eg) 70% farmland is rain fed.

IMPORTANCE of land productivity

- → growing population
  (eg) India → 1.4 bn people
- → support food processing industry
- → doubling farmer income
- → hedge against extreme climate events

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in making this shift

→ lack of irrigation facilities in all areas
(eg) 70% farmlands → rainfed

→ lack of affordability for small farmers

→ lack of awareness regarding sustainable water usage in farmers

→ regional disparities

SOLUTION

- Drip irrigation
- water shed development
- promote traditional water harvesting (eg) Ahar Pynes
- solar panels over irrigation canals.
- Encourage dryland farming
- promote millet cultivation

Irrigation water productivity will be instrumental in protecting farmer welfare and ensuring food security. the PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana is significant in this regard.

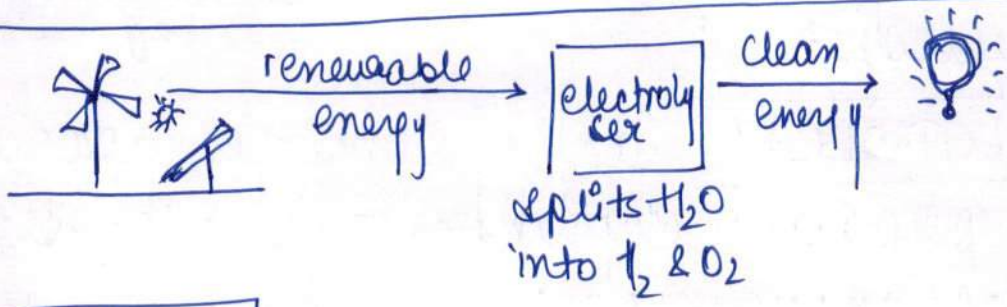
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen is a renewable energy clean source which promises zero emissions.



working

Green Hydrogen's Role in unlocking energy security of India

→ ensure access to a 24*7 energy source

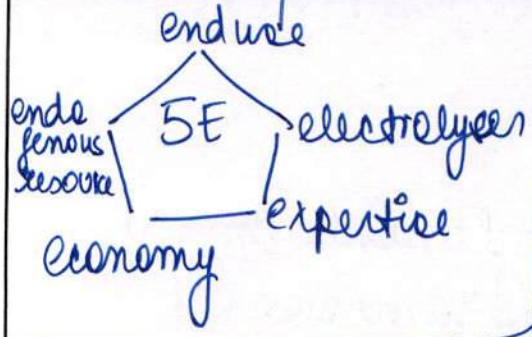
→ decrease dependence on import of fossil fuels
(eg) coal, petroleum

→ help power the emerging energy needs of the economy

→ ensure access to electricity for industries

→ help decrease energy inequality

Challenges



Economy

high cost of production

eg 1kg green hydrogen $\longrightarrow$ ~ \$5-9

EXPERTISE

lack of technical expertise in green hydrogen

ELECTROLYSER lack of domestic capacity to produce sophisticated electrolyzers increasing import dependence

END USE 54% of India's energy is sourced from coal based thermal power plants and only 22% is from new & renewable energy resources.

ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES production of green hydrogen will be water intensive creating issues of water security

eg 1kg H_2 $\longrightarrow$ 9L of water

National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) will help in achieving energy goals

$\longrightarrow$ promote production of green

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

hydrogen in India and help India emerge as a global leader in green hydrogen

→ ensure capacity building via SIGHT programme

→ provide a policy boost for green hydrogen

→ generate green jobs

→ increase green hydrogen exports

→ decrease fuel imports of India.

Green Hydrogen will not only serve our energy needs (SDG7) but also help India achieve its panchamrit goals and SDG13.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 40 under Part IV Directive Principles of State policy urge the state to take steps to ensure access to a living wage for all people. in this regard the GoI is weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage

Minimum wage	v/s	Living wage
prevents one to not enter poverty		accelerates one growth beyond sustainance

Benefits of Living Wage

→ improve living standards of people
(eg) India's HDI rank → 132/190

→ ensure access to quality education and increase enrollment ratio

→ provide access to quality healthcare for people

→ decrease menance of malnutrition, hunger, anaemia etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) India ranks 107/135 in GHG Index

→ provide opportunities for self employment & entrepreneurship for people

→ ensure gender justice, women will be able to access benefits of welfare schemes.

Constraints

→ huge fiscal burden on state exchequer

for (eg) as per economic survey a universal basic income will cost 5% of GDP

→ increase inflation

→ wage price spiral

(eg) ↑wages → ↑cost of production → ↑supply side inflation → ↑cost of goods → ↓purchasing power

→ moral hazard

→ lack of quantifiable data & metrics to calculate a living wage

→ hamper ease of doing business and decrease industrial output

→ may decrease competitive edge of Indian goods & services in global markets

Solution → inflation indexing of wages

→ ensure minimum wages are at par with market rates

→ regular updation.

Living wages is an aspirational goal. however general structural bottlenecks need to be resolved first, meanwhile the GoI can leverage targeted direct subsidies to augment wages (eg PM KISAN)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 of the Constitution mandates the president to lay before the house the annual financial statement or Budget. The Budget is a politico-economic document which outlines the government's revenue & expenditure policies

Union Budget affects almost every sector of Indian economy

Primary sectors secondary tertiary

PRIMARY SECTOR

→ Budget outlines several schemes & policies for the agro & allied sectors.

eg PM KSY, PM KISAN, PM Fasal Beema Yojana, National livestock mission etc

SECONDARY SECTOR

→ the budget outlines several measures taken by government to boost

industrial output and promote Ease of Doing business

(eg) Make in India, Production linked incentives, Startup India etc

TERTIARY SECTOR

→ the Budget outlines measures to promote service sector

(eg) rationalisation of income tax slabs, reduction of corporate tax etc.

Neither budgetary processes nor budget policies come under substantial scrutiny

Arguments for

→ lack of parliamentary debates on budget proposals

(eg) union budget 2022-23 passed in 12 mins

→ increased use of guillotine

→ top down elitist approach in policy formulation

→ lack of public feedback incorporated to ensure need based policies

(eg) gender budgeting dormant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

issue

→ bureaucratic approach to budgetary processes limiting scope for participation of non state actors

Arguments Against

→ pre budget consultations with industry leaders is conducted

→ parliamentary committees invite key stakeholders

→ social audits evaluate public policies on grassroot level

→ people communicate their interests via their elected representatives in parliament

Nevertheless there is an urgent need to institutionalise public scrutiny of budget proposals and promote a bottom up & participative approach. The gram panchayat development plans are a welcome initiative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has the world's largest bovine population and is the world's largest milk producing country. However the productivity of Indian livestock at 1700 kg per animal per year is far lower than global average of 2699 kg per animal per year.

Steps taken to emerge as biggest dairy producer
- → operation flood (White Revolution
- → strengthening rural cooperatives
- → ensuring access to formal credit for farmers

Reasons for low Dairy productivity
- → decrease in acreage of fodder cultivation in resulting in poor quality & yield of bovine feed
- → susceptibility of livestocks

to disease outbreaks
(eg) lumpy skin disease, brucellosis, foot & mouth disease etc.

→ low yielding capacity of domestic breeds

→ lack of awareness amongst farmers regarding proper nutrition & health requirements

→ deficit of veterinary doctors in rural areas

→ low intake of vaccines for bovines

→ lack of adequate funds with farmers to ensure proper care for livestock.

Solutions

→ increase awareness regarding health of livestock
(eg) pashusakhis

→ promote access to vaccines
(eg) National Animal Disease Control programme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increase access to formal finance
(eg) Kisan Credit card

→ promote use of healthy & sustainable feed
(eg) Flait Dhara

→ encourage development of forward & backward linkages
(eg) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development fund. (AHIDF)

Animal Husbandry is a high growth sector as per Dalwai Committee. need of the hour is to ensure its success, IIM-A's GAU MODEL provides an insightful reference point.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 6th Assessment Report of IPCCC has highlighted code red regarding climate change especially for countries like India facing extreme weather events which have a negative impact on agriculture.

Climate Change is responsible for crop failures

Climate Change
- → erratic monsoon
- → increased droughts
- → heatwaves
- → increased cyclogenesis
- → increased floods

→ Crop damages → Crop failures

Issues created
- → increased farmer distress leading to suicides
- → negative impact on rural economy
- → hampers food security
- → increased farmer indebtness
- → poverty
- → rural outmigration

Agricultural itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events

→ agriculture is a major emitter of GHG which in turn leads to global warming.

(eg) rice cultivation, use of fertilizers, rearing of livestock etc

→ slash & burn agriculture is responsible for landslides forest fires etc.

→ irrigated & flooded paddy fields have a strong influence on monsoon patterns

→ stubble burning leads to emissions of CO_2, CO, SO_2, NO_2 PM2.5, PM10 etc and lead to air pollution.

National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan

→ seeks to promote sustainable agricultural practices

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ develop early warning systems
→ invest in disaster risk reduction in agriculture due to extreme events
→ ensure access to compensation to farmers in cases of crop damages
→ adopting a disaster resilient and climate resilient cropping pattern
(eg) growing millets
→ encourage participation of farmers to promote a community led approach in disaster management.

Agriculture is the backbone of our country steps must be taken to ensure its protection against climate related extreme events, the PM-Fasal Beema Yojana is a step in the right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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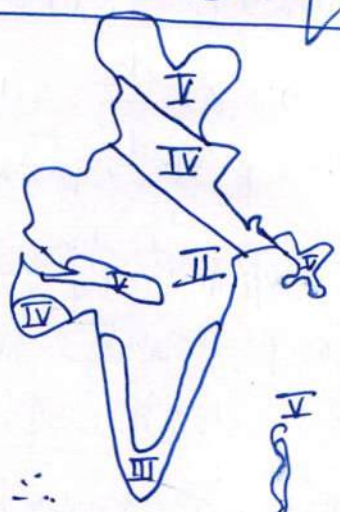
17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earthquakes are the sudden release energy from the interior of the earth which results in shaking of the ground. 58% of the Indian landmass is prone to earthquakes.



Earthquakezones of India

Vulnerability of Delhi to earthquakes

→ lies in zone IV
→ high population density
→ haphazard construction
→ encroachments & illegal construction
→ flouting of building codes.

Recently earthquakes originating in Himalayas have shaken parts of Delhi NCR

Institutional Measures taken to mitigate Earthquake losses

→ preparation of hazard zonation map as per international standards

→ development of warning systems (eg) India Quake app

→ National earthquake risk mitigation project for ensuring structural measures in zone IV & zone V areas.

→ awareness campaigns

→ Creation of a cadre of first responders
(eg) Aapda Mitras.

Gaps that still Exist

→ reactionary approach to earthquake management

→ lack of structural technologies in building construction to prevent collapse

→ non adherence to building codes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ lack of awareness in general public

→ earthquakes have not been mainstreamed into infrastructural development projects

The recent earthquake in Turkey has showed how a natural disaster can cause havoc, need of the hour is to ensure India develops a proactive approach to earthquake management. The [Chile Model] can be a helpful case study

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion is a physical process wherein two small atoms combine to form a large atom and release huge amounts of energy.

$$^{1}_{1}H + ^{2}_{1}H + ^{3}_{1}H \longrightarrow ^{4}_{2}He + \text{energy}$$

Nuclear fusion projects
- → ITER
- → J Star labs (UK
- → East (China)
- → KStar (Korea

Advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation

→ clean energy resource with zero emissions

→ abundance of raw material as hydrogen is easily accessible

→ decreases the possibility of

uranium enrichment to develop weapons of mass destruction as in the case of nuclear fission

→ no hassle of nuclear waste management

→ 24x7 availability of electricity

→ 4000 times more efficient than coal energy

Limitations of nuclear fusion

→ highly sophisticated, capital intensive technology

→ commercial scalability for net energy generation is difficult

→ availability of highly skilled scientists & engineers is required

→ demands huge expenditure on R&D in initial stage

→ lack of supply chains at present

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion based energy will not only secure energy security but also help achieve net zero targets, India has joined ITER in order to leverage this opportunity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is a complex process comprising of layering, placement & integration to evade taxes and turn black money into white money.

Amendments to PMLA

→ greater power to ED to prosecute
→ upheld twin test of bail
→ included virtual digital assets under its mandate

Efficacy of PMLA

Success

→ efforts for extradition of fugitive economic offenders
→ deterrent against money laundering
→ prompt action by ED

→ deter money laundering via use of crypto currency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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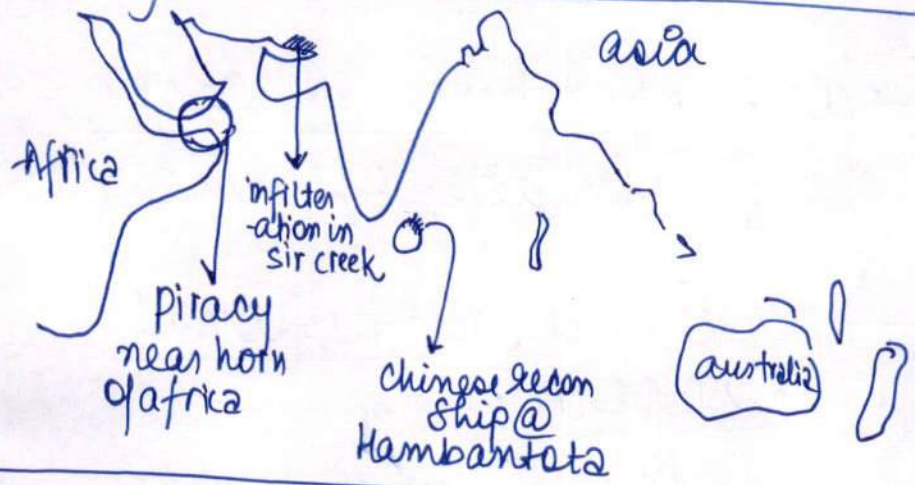
India has a long coastline of 7516 km and is a major player in the Indian Ocean. However there are various security threats present.

Security threats in IOR



Major security Threats

→ piracy
→ infilteration of terrorists
(eg) 26/11 attacks
→ violation of UNCLOS by China by creating string of pearls around India
→ Roadblocks in free & fair navigation in open seas.

Robust Strategy to Deal with this issue

→ Develop capacity of maritime states
(eg) Coast guard
Maritime police

→ leverage partnership of like minded countries
(eg) QUAD

→ conduct defence exercises
(eg) Malabar exercise

→ ensure institutional support
(eg) postmaritime security coordinator
and chief of defence staff

→ holistic approach to security
(eg) integrated defence group at Andaman

→ ensure infrastructure development overseas
(eg) Duqm Port
Chabahar Port

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

More than 70% of trade by volume and 90% trade by value is moved via sea routes, thus maritime security is not only important for territorial integrity but also for economic stability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01248985

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashi Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24.08.24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Ghaziabad
012

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India nearly 7% of the population is tribal, who express their cultural richness through their various artforms.

Valuable insights

① Link with nature: tribal societies live in harmony with their environment. This is reflected in their

paintings → gond paintings show tree of life, animals etc

architecture → vernacular architecture using natural elements like timber, mud etc

② Progressive values: like gender equality are innate in their value system.

for eg: warli paintings are made only by women.

③ Collectivism: tribal societies are close knit this can be seen in their artforms which showcase various collective celebrations of festivals.

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(eg) Saura pictographs of Odisha warli paintings show dancing in circles.

(4) Spirituality: tribal societies are deeply religious.

(eg) Bhoota Kola theatre form in dakshin Kannada

depiction of Saura deity in odisha tribal art form.

(5) Relationships: tribal societies deeply value personal relationships of kinships this is well depicted in santhal paintings of Jharkhand & Odisha.

Therefore the tribal artforms provide us insight into their cultural values we must preserve them by ensuring titles like UNESCO Intangible heritage status.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Both Mahatma Gandhi & Jawaharlal Nehru were pioneering leaders of our Indian freedom struggle.

Similarities
- nationalistic values
- wanted purna swaraj
- wanted emancipation of masses
- belief in satyagraha & ahimsa

Gandhiji v/s	J. Nehru
① believed in mass struggle, community development programmes.	① wanted to participate in law making part non cooperation movement and was a part of pro changes faction.
② wanted bottom up approach and change	wanted top down ~~and~~ change.
③ he supported Britishers during second world war	③ he was against use of Indian soldiers

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in second world war and did not support the war as he was against imperialism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) he wanted gram swaraj	(4) he wanted future India to be modernised and industrialised.
(5) he used vernacular language to persuade masses	(I) he used english to give powerful speeches. (eg) Tryst with Destiny
(6) he held conservative outlook regarding varna & caste	(6) he was caste agnostic.

Nevertheless both were instrumental in achieving freedom. and had deep respect for one another, as Gandhiji supported Nehru's PM candidature even overlooking Sardar Patel's popularity.

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The conclusion of second world war saw the decolonization of countries in Asia & Africa.

Key factors

Global

① Pressure from USA, USSR against allied powers to ensure sovereignty for colonies
eg Atlantic Charter

② formation of UN promising egalitarian global order.

~~Politics~~ ③ Support of USA, USSR to colonies in increasing demands for independence due to bloc politics during cold war.

Political

① rising nationalism in former colonies eg Quit India Movement in 1942

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic

① post war hardships in terms of inflation, poverty, unemployment

② famines (Bengal famine 1943) further raised frustrations with colonial maladministration

③ The allied powers lost their economic hegemony and were unable to sustain in colonies

Popular

① The radicalization of armed forces
(a) INA trials, RIMIS Talwar protests

② soldiers returning from WW II further shared their stories and raised nationalism

Thus the second world war though tragic for humanitarian loss, became a silver lining for colonies.

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the Water census 2022 has highlighted the issue of water body encroachment in India. Even the wetland international estimates India has lost 40% of its wetlands.

reasons for encroachment
- → increasing pressure on land
- → lack of enforcement of bye laws.

Impact

Ecological

1. loss of water bodies increases temperature leading to urban heat island effect
2. it disturbs nutrient cycling done by water bodies
3. decreases access to fresh water. In India already 18% of world population lives on 4% land
4. loss of biodiversity like fish, aquatic plants

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(5) creates issues of flooding especially in urban areas (eg) Bangalore 2023

Disaster

(1) loss of water bodies and subsequent encroachment increases threats of building collapse during heavy rains and floods.

Economic

(1) loss of livelihood for traditional communities (eg) fisher folk near deepor beel (Assam) are experiencing decreasing yield

Cultural

(1) water bodies are recreational spaces their loss decreases public spaces for rejuvination
(eg) boating etc done in water bodies.

The need of the hour is to strictly enforce bye laws and ensure scientific land management to preserve our water bodies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advancement in technologies have enabled us to develop various transportation systems like rail, road, waterways shipping and airways to boost our economy and enhance connectivity.

Influence of Geography

Positive

① availability of vast network of perennial rivers enables development of waterways eg NH 1 → allahabad to haldia.

② submergent coastlines with narrow continental shelves are conducive for building ports for shipping eg west coast of India.

③ Alluvial plains with undulating topography are ideal for development of ~~Railways~~ roadways eg Ganga expressway Yamuna Expressway

(4) The calm conditions ~~for~~ in stratosphere are ideal for flying aeroplanes.

(5) flight times can also cut short when aeroplanes are flying along the direction of jet streams. Also ensures fuel savings

Negative

(1) seasonal rivers deter development of inland water ways (eg) peninsular rivers

(2) Landmass orientation of isthmuses, guys, straits create difficulties in shipping routes (eg) navigating through suez canal is challenging

(3) Hills offer challenges in development of roadways and railways (eg) silkayara tunnel collapse in UK, ~~A~~ rail density low in UK

(4) desert topography also not ideal for railways (eg) low rail density in thar desert

Thus geographic features offer both advantages and challenges in development of transportation systems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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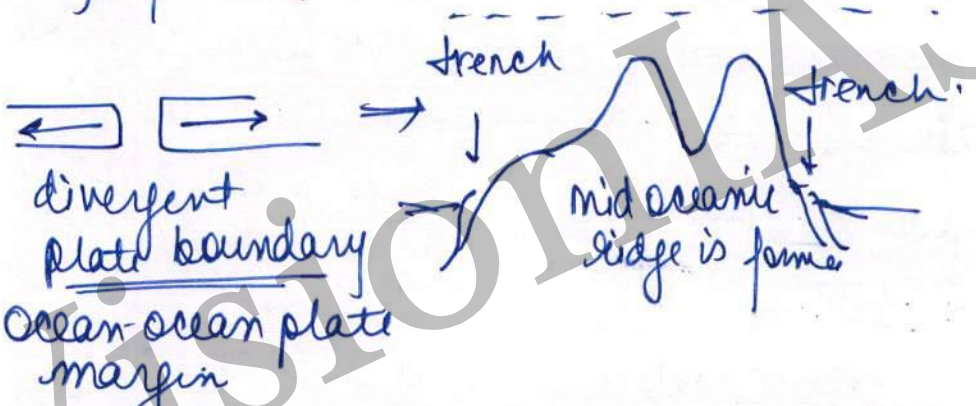
Ocean trenches are deep, steep under sea ravines which are formed near mid oceanic ridges (MOR).

formation

Can be explained using sea floor spreading theory by Harry Hess. It states that



The tension forces at divergent plate boundaries lead to creation of MOR which subsequently lead to creation of oceanic trenches along its margins.

Characteristics

① Long and narrow running parallely to MOR (eg) mariana trench, pacific ocean

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② play a critical role in thermo haline circulations

③ house unique & rare biodiversity

④ have nutrient rich in planktons

⑤ mineral rich : have critical minerals polymetallic nodules etc.

Oceanic trenches are thus economically and geographically significant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent cases of flooding and waterlogging across major Indian cities is a result of increasing extreme rainfall events. As per CEEW study nearly 55% of Indian districts saw rise in extreme rainfall events.

Reasons

① Climate Change: Indian landmass has heated over 0.7°C as per WMO this excess heat has led to increase moisture holding capacity and rainfall

② Cloud bursts: when more than 100mm/h rainfall happens over 25-30 sqkm.
Eg mumbai floods 2005, Kedarnath 2013.

③ ENSO: Increasing variability of Southern Oscillations is increasing variability of Indian monsoons Eg recently trip dip la nina happened.

④ Urban heat island effect: in cities increases

the temperature and buildings act as orographic barriers further increasing rainfall in cities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Socio-Economic Impact

Positive

① Good for drought prone areas as it helps prevent land degradation prevent water scarcity.

Negative

Social ① increased vulnerability of people living in slums (11% population → slums Census 2011)

② increases spread of vector borne diseases like dengue malaria

Economic ① traffic jams.

② loss of man-days leading to loss in GDP

③ damages critical infrastructure (eg Delhi airport damaged this season.

Personal Safety

① drownings (Delhi coaching case)

② Electrocution

Need of the hour is to invest in research of better prediction of monsoons and investing in disaster resilience.

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India nearly 58% of the population is of working age out of which nearly half are women. This number will only increase in 2030.

Issues with low participation of women

In India female LFPR as per PLFS data for 2022 is 37%, for males this is over 70%. In countries like China, female LFPR is 61%. This creates issues of.

① loss of GDP ② Mckinsey estimates that 18% increase in GDP is possible with gender equality

② In India 82% of income is earned by men, only 28% → women (World inequality report)

③ increases poverty as women are unable to contribute to family income.

NITI Ayog → 15% population multidimensionally poor in India

(4) deters female entrepreneurship and innovation

(5) creates dependicies in women. creating issues of domestic violence.

reasons for low LFPR
- patriarchial mindset
- marriage bars in employment (recently at foxconn married women denied work
- sexual harassment at workplace (eg) kolkata rape case.

Solutions

(1) Entrepreneurship: encouraged via PM Mudra, Standup India

(2) Skilling: through NRLM, and PM KVY.

(3) SHG: should be encouraged (Lakhpati didi scheme)

(4) safeguards: at work like POSH act, maternity benefit act, creche facilities, period leaves (BH, KR) etc.

No nation can progress if it denies the contribution of 50% of its population
— Michelle Obama.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste is a deep rooted social institution in India which is based on principles of purity and pollution.

Progressive Secularization of Caste

arguments in favour

① in urban areas, caste consciousness is decreasing and class consciousness is on the rise.

② GoI has undertaken various affirmative action programmes like reservations for SC, ST OBC etc in public education institutes and employment to empower backward castes and assimilate them in mainstream

③ youth are increasingly becoming caste agnostic and embracing progressive cosmopolitan culture.

arguments against

① continuence of caste based violence

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(eg) NCRB 2023 report says nearly 57000 cases of caste violence against SCs

(2) caste has ~~[illegible]~~ developed in other religions also (eg) ashraf, ajlaf, pasmanda muslims

(3) caste has internationalised. Seattle has brought a law to criminalise caste based discrimination

(4) caste continues to dictate expression of religion (eg) ban on temple entry for dalits in some areas, separate churches for dalit christians in Kerala.

(5) caste consciousness has increased in ~~backg~~ backward groups (eg) demand for quotas jats, marathas etc.

Therefore the status of progressive secularisation of caste is mixed. The recent SC judgement on sub-classification of SCs is a positive step in this direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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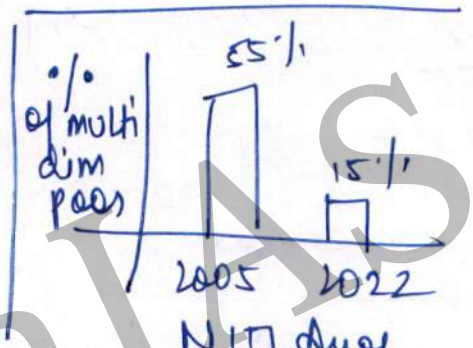
Recently the PM announced that India has lifted 40cr people out of poverty in the past 25 years. NITI Ayog also says only 15% people multi dimensionaly poor now.

Reasons for Inequality

But still as per World inequality report, the top 1% of the population owners 40% of the wealth highlighting deep inequalities. The reasons for this are—



① Jobless growth : Post 1991 due to lack of development of manufacturing sector.

② Tax evasion : and money laundering by HNIs (eg) Vijaya Mallaya, Nirav Modi

③ Poor Skills : Only 5% of the workforce is formally skilled affecting their employ-ability

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(4) Unemployment: rate as per PLFS is 3.2% in 2022. this also increases inequality.

(5) Education: GER in higher education institutions is only 28% in India, in USA it is over 50%.

(6) Caste: As per NSS data only 12% of regular salaried employees are SC, OBC against over 30% of general category.

(7) Covid: created income shocks. loss of livelihoods.

(8) Informal employment: Nearly 90% of population is informally employed with no social security.

Inequality → social unrest
Inequality → deter economic growth
Inequality → against justice

Therefore we must ensure antyoda and sarvodaya by ensuring access to safety nets for poor and invest in human capital development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism arose as a reaction to brahminical orthodoxy and discrimination against other varnas as a result there were always hostilities between Buddhism & brahminism.

Funding

Both were dependent on royal patronages and endowments from merchants to maintain their institutions

eg Brahmans → maths, ashrams
Buddhists → sangha, monasteries like Nalanda.

Followers

Both wanted to propagate their ideology as supreme and attract followers so as to undermine the other.

Buddhism sought to persuade followers of brahminism to join sanghas instead.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ideology

Brahminism	v/s	Buddhism
religiosity		spiritualism
complex yajna, rituals		simple meditation, chanting etc.
god-subject feudal relationship		belief in nirvana not in God.
varna ✓		x varna.

Decline of Buddhism

① Huna Invasion: around the reign of Guptas led a blow to popularity of buddhism.

② Advent of Islam: popularised new ideas. Attacks on Buddhist monasteries eg Bakhtiyar Khilji and Nalanda.

③ Mahayana Buddhism: imbibed the outward religiosity of brahminism thus defeating the purpose of simpler hinayana ideology

④ Bhakti: movement began in the south with alvars & nayanars who were anti

buddhists

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Royal Patronage: shrank especially in South India as rulers patronised hinduism and temple construction
(eg) Brihadeshwara temple made around this era.

(6) In the east Buddhism incorporated tribal elements → Tantrayana buddhism which was not similar to mainstream culture.

However as buddhism declined in India its spread across asia. It was also revived by BR Ambedkar (Navyana Buddhism)

Buddhism still remains relevant for Indian culture and is an active element of our soft power.

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

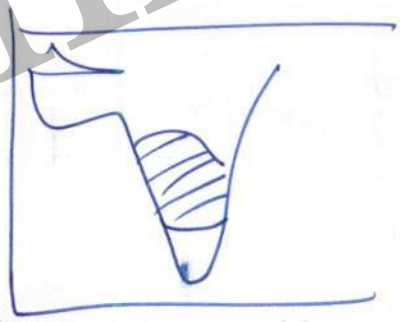
European travellers through their vivid and descriptive records help us uncover new facets of our medieval history.

Important Role

Understanding Empire

① Vijay Nagar empire : was visited by various travellers like Paes, Nuniz, Domingo etc. Who outline the

→ extent of the empire between Godavri and Tungabhadra



→ provide estimate of military strength

→ give details of economy in terms of agricultural development, taxation trade etc.

→ share ideas about administration (eg) N Ayangar, Nayak system

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(2) Mughal Empire was also visited by Travellers francois Berniers who wrote Travels in the Mughal empire. It tells us about →

→ reign of Aurangzeb

→ Details of life of Dara Shikoh who was contender for the throne against aurangzeb.

→ talks about wealth of mughal empire

→ its administrative structure (eg mansabdari system, suba divisions

Understanding people

(1) Vijaynagar empire: These travellers give details regarding commoners during Krishnadevrayai reign. such as.

(a) religious freedom : enjoyed by people.

(b) caste system was practiced

(c) sati pratha was common.

(d) devdasi system was practiced in temple

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(e) Languages : like Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit etc were promoted

(f) Class stratification was there due to different sizes of houses as observed by travellers.

(2) Mughal Empire

a) Purdah system was practiced by women reflecting limitations & restrictions

b) Religious harmony was practiced

c) Society was fragmented on caste lines and caste determined occupation of people.

d) there was class consciousness among nobles and commoners

Issues
- observations were biased as they depended on royal patronage
- Limited knowledge about local content led them to make bizare conclusions at times

Nevertheless, they help us solve the puzzle of our history.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The black hole tragedy, mutual hostilities between nobles in Bengal, leadership of Robert Clive and a superior english force all ensured the victory of British in the battle of Plassey.

Changed course of Indian history

① EIC

→ was able to gain access to the revenue of Bengal

→ displayed its military strength as a foreign entity.

→ Used revenue from Bengal to undermine other states (eg) anglo mysore wars, anglo maratha wars.

② Bengal

- lost its position as the most wealthy and powerful province of India
- Its rulers Mir Jafar, Mir Qasim

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became vassals of EIC and lost all substantive power.

→ Started on to a path of exploitation and drain of wealth as British

→ imposed dual government system

→ started zamindari system.

③ India at large

→ started the process of colonialisation

→ Other states like awadh, mysore, punjab etc were also slowly undermined through policies of ring fencing, subsidary alliance and doctrine of lapse.

Changed course of World History

① French defeated: through the victory at Plassey the English were able to gain an edge in carnatic wars and defeat the french. They emerged as the sole european power in India with the exception of french.

② English were able to dominate other european powers also like Danish, Dutch etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ The access to India which became the crown jewel of British empire, instigated a race in europe to acquire colonies by other countries.

eg dutch → indonesia.

④ Access to India fuelled British's industrial revolution and made it a super power in global politics.

During 1700s India was the golden bird with 25% of global trade share, post plassey it decreased below 4% due to the drain of wealth.

Therefore Plassey was a turning point in Indian & global history.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per the recommendations of the Radcliffe Committee the Indian Independence Act created the republics of Pakistan and India through ~~participa~~ partition.

Refugees

Though partition was announced the details of boundaries were withheld for some time. This triggered mass movement of refugees across our western and eastern borders.

Punjab

Refugees in western punjab found their way into eastern punjab, haryana and delhi. They were settled in refugee camps and later rehabilitated into colonies (eg) lajpat nagar, old rajinder nagar etc.

West Bengal

However dealing with refugees in

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West Bengal became problematic

① due to call for direct action by then Bengal CM there were widespread communal riots and tensions in Bengal much more than in Punjab. eg the village of Noakhali was ~~badly~~ badly affected

② population density: of Bengal was much higher ~~as~~ as compared to Punjab this created tensions ~~and~~ between refugees and local residents.

③ Poverty: Post ~~the~~ famine of 1943 there was already widespread hunger, poverty etc. refugee population added economic pressure.

④ Scarcity of land: to settle the increasing number of refugees (far more than from punjab.

⑤ Communal tensions: between people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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It is for these reasons that when India gained freedom Gandhiji travelled and fasted in Bengal to pacify the situation.

Partition was a tragic externality in our quest to gain freedom. But we must remember, the observance of Partition Horrors Remembrance Day on 14th August is a step in the right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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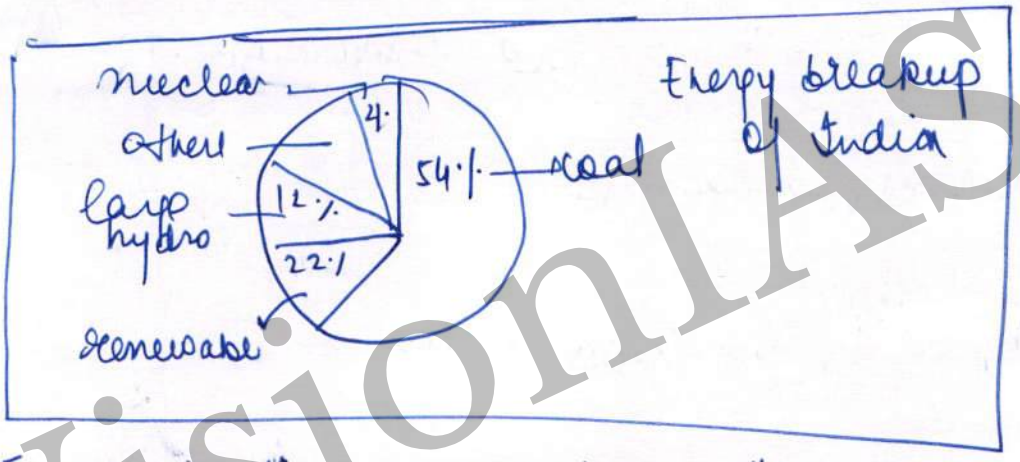
India has resolved to ensure 50% of its energy from renewable sources as a part of Panchamrit goals at COP 26 therefore there is need to make a green transition.



Economic

need to transition
- control air pollution
- decrease GHG.
- deter environmental degradation via deforestation
- achieve climate goals (paris target)
- create green jobs.
- boost innovation.

Green Energy: solar, wind, green hydrogen, tidal, geothermal etc.

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Economic Cost

(1) WEF estimates India requires ~~Rs~~ $1tr to achieve net zero targets.

(2) Capital investments in developing PV cells, solar farms, wind turbines etc

(3) lead to job losses in the mining industry especially in backward states like Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh etc

(4) immense amount of money in R&D to ensure affordability of new technologies like green hydrogen energy.

(5) skilling: required to ensure job relevance for people and to ensure availability of trained technicians.

Social Costs

(1) Land: Renewable energy projects require vast stretches of land. Land acquisition from small & marginal farmers and tribals will lead to their alienation from land.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Disparity: across states will increase as states in south-west are leading in renewable energy creation while mineral rich states like Odisha, Jharkhand Chhattisgarh will incur loss of mining sector.

③ Gender representation: of women in renewable sector is low, and may increase in future as it requires expertise.

④ Loss of forests, grasslands: may disrupt ecological balance and decrease biodiversity

eg loss of Orans (sacred groves) in RJ due to solar energy → decrease in great Indian bustard.

Thus there is need to ensure affordable climate finance via green bonds to ensure an inclusive and sustainable green transition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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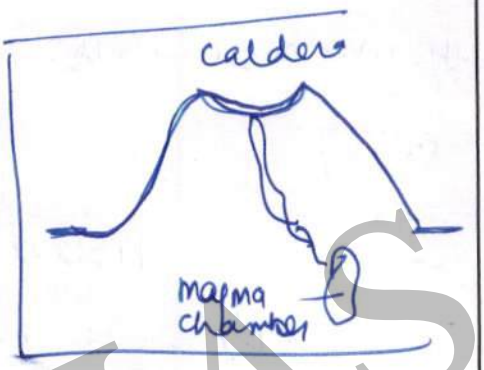
Volcanic calderas are one of the largest extrusive volcanic landforms

formation



① Magma from the magma chamber travels upwards through cracks & crevices in the earths crust.

② As it finds an opening lava flows outwards

③ Over a period of time lava cools and solidies, consequent upheaval of lava from magma chamber cools over ~~pre~~ previous layers increasing the height of the caldera.

④ Gradually a tall mountain like caldera is formed above the magma chamber.

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Contribution to scenic beauty

(1) create a unique landform with steep sides

(2) volcanism processes like geysers mud rain etc further attract people to witness these rare phenomenon.

(3) when caldera becomes inactive its cavity gets filled with rainwater and it becomes a volcanic lake. This is a major tourist attraction

- lake titicaca along the border of peru & bolivia in the Chilean mountain range is an example.

(4) the slopes and area around caldera is endowed with fertile black soil rich in minerals this enables proliferation of rich forests. This adds to the scenic beauty.

(5) various animals also cohabitate these forests. This enables wildlife safaris and ecotourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Calderas also attract adventure tourism as people enjoy going on challenging hikes and treks near calderas.

Therefore calderas are not only a geo-physical phenomenon but also an economic and cultural opportunity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent rise in summer temperatures in Europe, America and India highlight the issue of heatwaves globally.

Reasons

① Climate Change: As per UNEP global temperature has risen by 1.1°C since industrial revolution.

② Forest fires: in California, Uttarakhand etc also lead to increase in heatwaves subsequently.

③ Deforestation: and loss of carbon sinks aggravates global warming

④ Heat dome effect: in Canada (2021) increased temperatures abnormally due to creation of high pressure zone acting as a lid.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Urban heat island effect: due to excessive concretication has increased heatwaves in major cities like Delhi

(6) Air pollution: due to GHG gases trap heat and raise temperatures

(7) Teleconnections: like Indian ocean dipole and el nino aggravate heatwaves in India and horn of africa.

Impact on food security

Positive

1. **New areas**: in higher latitudes will become conducive for agriculture and increase food grain production

Negative

(1) Decrease in Yield: As per estimates India could see a 9% decline in agricultural yield due to climate change.

(2) Change in growing seasons: due to early

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onset of summers and shortening of winter season will change cropping pattern and cycles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Pest Attacks: may increase due to changing temperatures

(4) Agricultural losses: due to increased natural disasters like floods, droughts. etc.

(5) Biodiversity loss: may decrease pollination of crops and hamper productivity.

Climate smart agriculture
- → precision farming (eg drip irrigation)
- → drought resistant crops. (eg millets)
- → crop insurances for losses (eg PM-FBY).

Climate change will negatively impact not only food security but also hamper nutrition security, we must invest in agricultural R&D to derive solutions.

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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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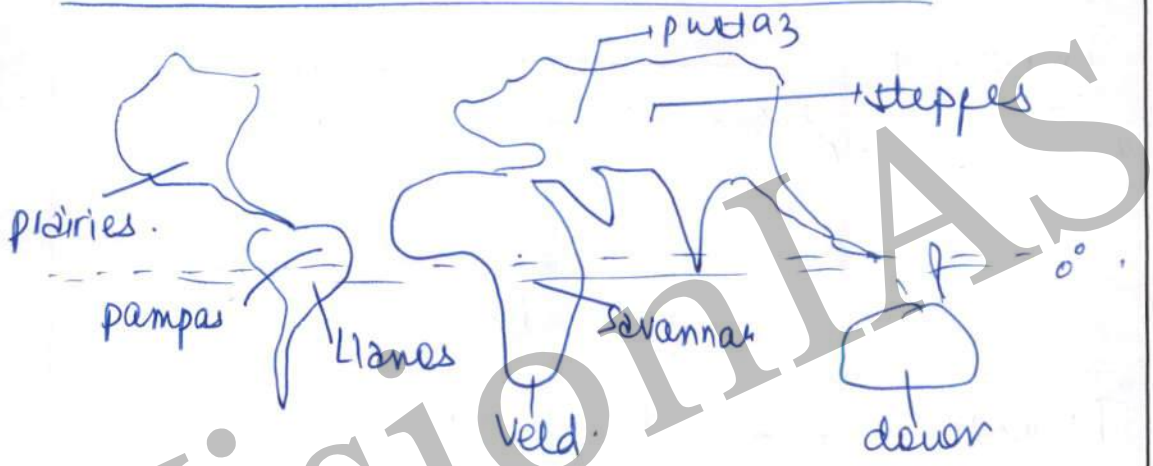
Grasslands are ecotone ecosystems between forests and deserts. There are two types of grasslands. tropical & temperate.



Characteristics of Grasslands

	Tropical v/s.	Temperate
location	between 10-30° N/S.	between 60-70° N/S
rainfall	less than 100cm per annum	less than 75 cm per annum.
vegetation	short trees, (acacia, baobabs) different types of grasses (elephant grass)	trees are rare grasses in pure strands eg alfalfa.

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fauna	rich in biodiversity eg lions, hyenas, giraffes, african elephants, cheetahs	less rich in biodiversity.
Weather:	hot & dry with rainy season in October.	cold & dry no rainy season in particular.
economic significance	eco tourism eg Masai Mara conservation reserve Kenya	granaries of the world Prairies, USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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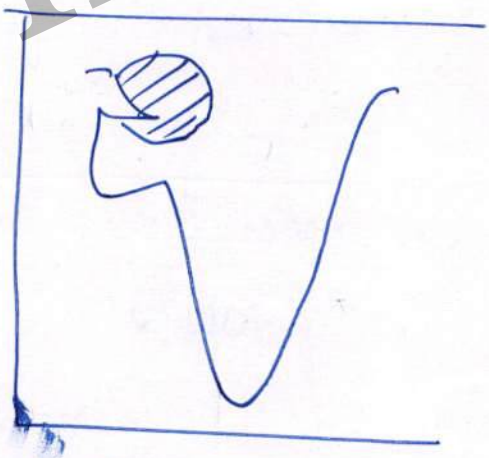
Threats faced to Banni grasslands

In India nearly 13% of forest landscape is grasslands. Banni grasslands are located in the Kutch region of gujarat.



Threats

① Climate Change: is threatening biodiversity and livelihoods.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Overgrazing : by pastoralists destabilises eco system

(3) land degradation : As per ISRO land atlas, gujarat is highly vulnerable against land degradation

(4) Land Pressure : due to competing demands to set up solar farms.

(5) Hunting : of fauna like black buck. threatens food webs.

(6) focus of forest conservation over preservation of grasslands in policy discourse.

(7) invasive alien species like vilayati keekar.

solutions
- → protected areas
- → eco sensitive zones
- → community based conservation of banni

Banni grasslands are an important carbon sink & cultural heritage for tribals. We must protect them.

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularism is a political philosophy which advocates for principled distance between state & religion. Indian model is positive and based on Sarva dharma Sambhava

Challenging inter religious domination

① It allows everybody freedom to profess practice & propagate one's religious belief (article 25) but disallows forceful conversions by ~~one~~ any religious groups.

eg UP → anti conversion law.

② It accomodates all religious beliefs.

eg GoI → Kashi vishwanath corridor.
→ Anandpur Sahib corridor
→ Jiyo Parsi scheme.
→ use of buddhism to advance soft power.

③ ensures religious harmony between groups ④ Ayodhya Ram temple judgement SC accomodated demands of both hindu & muslim groups.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenging Intra Religious Domination

① In Sabrimala case, the SC allowed entry of women in temple ensuring they are not discriminated against by their male counterparts.

② In Shah Bano case the SC abolished triple talaq ensuring muslim women are not dominated by muslim men.

③ Indian Secularism also ensures equality for all castes. Article 14, 15, 16, 17 ensure that even dalits are able to access public baths, temples and religious ceremonies.

④ In Joseph Shine case the SC decriminalised

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adultery to ensure parity amongst Christian men & women.

To further enrich our secularism and to deal with inter religious and intra religious challenges, the time is ripe to bring in a secular UCC as called by PM on Independance Day.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nearly 35% of the Indian population lives in cities this is set to increase to 50% by 2050, but still cities face issues of inequality.

Landscapes of Inequality

① Income inequality: In India top 1% earn 40% of national wealth (World inequality report). Most of these live in metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai etc.

② Caste Inequality: is rampant in cities and leads to ghettoisation and marginalisation of backward castes

eg. dalits find it hard to rent accomodation due to their caste identity in cities.

③ Religious Inequality: Due to domination by majority religious groups leads to

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social exclusion of minorities (e.g. In Vadodra a muslim women denied flat under government housing scheme.

(4) Spatial Inequality: is visible as slums proliferate in the shadows of high rise buildings. As per census 2011 11% population lives in slums. Dharavi in Mumbai is Asia's largest slum.

(5) Gender Inequality: Women face issues of eve teasing, harassment at workplace etc limiting their effective participation in society.

Steps

(1) Safety nets

- PM Svanidhi — street vendors.

(2) Affordable housing (PM AY)

(3) Quality Employment (National urban livelihood mission, RJ's has brought urban employment gaurantee scheme)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Protection for women: ensuring their safety (e.g. pink coach in delhi metro Nirbhaya Model Odisha

(5) financial inclusion: via PM JDY.

(6) Social awareness campaigns to decrease discrimination and increase fraternity.

(7) access to basic facilities like water, food (one nation one ration card) sanitation (SBM-U) etc.

Cities will emerge as true economic engines only when we address the issue of social injustice. Then we will achieve SDG-11

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 248985

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashi Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24.08.24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Ghaziabad 012.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary form of government is part of basic structure of constitution. The recent appointment of Leader of opposition (LoOp) after a decade has brought attention to the office.

Role of LoOp

Enjoys powers under Salary & Allowances of Leader of Opposition Act.

Political

1. provides leadership to the opposition faction
2. raises issues concerning governance in the house.

Parliamentary

1. members of collegium responsible for appointment of CVC, Lokpal, CIC etc.
2. has customary role on special occassions
3. seated at the front.

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(4) highlights lapses by government (eg) recent drownings in delhi coaching case

(5) demands reforms and information from treasury benches. (eg) he asked number of SC secretaries in government

(6) critically evaluates policy decisions of GoI (eg) criticism against lateral entry scheme.

(7) he participates in parliamentary committees and does policy evaluation of flagship schemes.

concern | leader of opposition often raises more noise than voice, creating dissent for the sake of it

Nevertheless the office is a critical part of our parliamentary tradition. We should adopt the practice of shadow cabinet in UK to make LoP more effective.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are 4.5 cr corresponding in the judiciary, an average case in HC requires 5yr to resolve. These issues highlight need for infusion of technology.

Accessibility

① Video conferencing: can be used to democratise access to hearings, facilitate citizen centricity by allowing witnesses to participate remotely

⇒ SC → e-hearing. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita allows - e-hearings

② AI: can be used to translate judgements to and from english and regional languages. eg SUVACE initiative.

Capability

① technological training to support

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staff can help improve backend functions like filing, record keeping etc.

② AI can be used to impartially prepare rosters to assign cases to judges.

Efficiency

① e-gov: can be used to facilitate e-communication between high courts, supreme courts, district courts and law enforcement agencies to ensure fast release of prisoners without delay.

② ICT: can be used to create digital repository of case laws especially in subordinate judiciary for reference of judges.

To ensure judiciary is able to fulfill its mandate we need to infuse technology, the setting up of e-court committee by SC is a step in the right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a quasi federal state with a strong centre and relatively autonomous states. this has also been highlighted by SC.

need for asymmetry
- unity & integrity of India
- ensure balanced development
- achieve national goals.

Case Laws

① S R Bommai Case: The SC outlined federalism as a part of basic structure and establi-shed guard rails against abuse of article 356 by governors to ensure state autonomy

② Nabam Rebia Case: the SC upheld the constitutional mandate of governor and said governor is bound by aid & advice of council of Ministers.

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③ The SC recently declared part of the 97CAA regarding cooperatives void as it encroached upon powers of state in the state list (VII th schedule)

④ The SC recently declared that royalty is not a tax & highlighting fiscal autonomy of states to levy royalty on mining operations

⑤ In Keisham Meghchandra case the SC highlighted judicial review on the powers of speaker ~~to~~ regarding anti-defection.

Thus as a holding together federation our asymmetric federal model has been upheld by the judiciary.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National Commission of Scheduled Castes (NCSC) was separated and created as a distinct constitutional entity by 89 CAA by adding article 323A.

Effectiveness

Positive

1. undertaken advocacy for rights of SCs
2. undertakes awareness programmes for SCs
3. investigates abuse of rights of SCs (eg hathras case.
4. provides policy inputs to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment regarding measures for improving status of SCs.
5. has undertaken steps ~~and~~ to deal with issue of manual scavenging. In India 97% manual scavengers are dalits.

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(6) given the SC judgement on SC subclassification, NCSC is also expected to undertake quantitative & scientific studies regarding socio-economic status of SCs.

(7) ensures social justice (eg) NCSC had demanded ~~subclass~~ inclusion of dalit Muslims & christians in SC quota.

Issues

(1) lack of transparency in appointment raising concerns of favouritism

(2) lack of financial autonomy

(3) infrastructural deficit

(4) understaffed

(5) only recommendation powers, no way to ensure implementation

(6) ~~cnc~~ does not have own investigative agency to do independent probe.

(7) toothless tiger.

Nevertheless the NCSC is an important institution we must provide it all needed support to ensure it is able to fulfill its mandate of social justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 75 outlines the executive accountability to the parliament, the working of parliamentary committees (PC) has a major part in this regard.

Role of PCs

① Policy evaluation : DRSCs undertake evaluation, recently lapses in MGNREGA devolution of funds were highlighted

② Policy Improvements: Through the Joint parliamentary committee on privacy law, many ideas like right to object, privacy for non personal data etc were raised

③ Financial Propriety: Public accounts committee + CAG along with committee on public undertakings undertake fiscal scrutiny of government expenditure.

④ Experts : PCs offer a unique platform to

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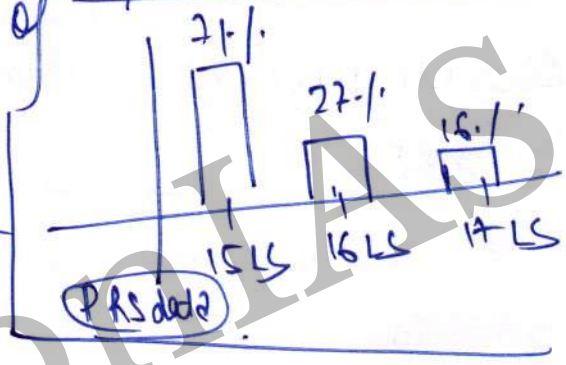
engage with specialists. Doctors were consulted during Medical termination of pregnancy act

(5) Discipline: Priveleges & Ethics committee ensure MPs do not abuse their authority

Issues

(1) Low attendance: of only 47% in PCs.

(2) decreasing number of bills referred.



(3) increasing confrontations between members.

(4) term is only 1 year.

Solutions
- on camera meetings
- increase term to 3 years
- provide secretariat support
- encourage policy suggestions not just criticism.

Parliamentary committees are important. We must compulsorily refer all bills to PCs as per NCRWC recommendation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A citizen charter is a written document highlighting the service standards, timeline for delivery and grievance redressal mechanisms.

Powerful Tool

A. Improving governance & empowering citizens

① enables transparency in service delivery

② deters corruption, leakages. Eg India ranks 92 in corruption perception index.

③ can enable participation of people in formulating charters.

④ instills professionalism in administrations

⑤ helps address citizen grievances and provide remedial solutions

⑥ improves quality of service delivery.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

Political

① lack of political will to frame citizen charters

② bureaucratic apathy.

Operational

① One size fits all approach for all departments

② lack of periodic upgradation

③ secrecy and non involvement of public in formulation

④ lack of knowledge, skills and aptitude to implement citizen charters. (CC)

Solutions ① mandate CC in all government departments

② skill enhancement of administration to formulate and implement CC

③ formalise involvement of CSO, SHG in making CC.

CC are the master key for good governance, we must study successful models like Passport Seva Kendra.

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In a multi actor paradigm ~~from~~ of governance not just government but also NGOs and corporates participate in holistic development.

Corporate Aid to NGOs

① CSR - is legally mandated under Company's Act 2013 therefore companies alot 2% of their profits for social welfare, most corporates do this by funding NGOs.

② Philanthrophy: Corporates also provide institutionalised support through funds, functionaries, experts to NGOs.
Eg Reliance foundation supported by Ambanis

③ Corporates provide backend support like administration, logistics etc to NGOs so that they can focus on holistic development.

(i) Provide them with support to undertake capital intensive work like policy research (eg) Association of democratic rights.

Challenges

→ funding to NGOs misused to save taxes and launder money

→ regional disparities in support to NGO. (eg) 80% CSR funding from just 6 south-western states

lack of trust between corporates and NGOs

We must forge meaningful partnerships as per SDG-17 to achieve holistic development goals. Establishing a social stock exchange will go a long way in this regard.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The POSCO Act was enacted to protect children from abuse and sexual exploitation as per some studies one in two children in India have faced sexual abuse.

Merits
- gender neutral law
- special courts
- rehabilitation of children.

Existing Inadequacies

1. lack of adequate special courts across the country leading to delays.
2. low conviction rate leading to high acquittals.
3. lack of awareness regarding provisions
4. age of consent criminalises genuine juvenile relationships which are consensual
5. misused by parents of young girls to protect family honour

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(6) tribals face prosecution as early marriage is customary, but POSCO criminalizes sexual relationship with minors.

(7) limited attention is paid to rehabilitation and psychological support for victims

Solutions

(1) provide requisite infrastructural support.

(2) increase gender representation of women in benches to increase sensitivity

(3) build shelter homes with adequate facilities

(4) SC has also urged to reviewing age of consent to decriminalise consensual sexual relationships

POSCO was envisioned with a noble intent but now it requires reforms to reform inadequacies and keep up with changing times.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China has acquired strategic ports in Djibouti in Africa and Hambantota in Sri Lanka. This move raises many concerns.

Implications

International Trade

① give China an edge in major global shipping routes. eg Djibouti is near red sea – suez canal – mediterrean sea route

② Increases concern regarding abuse of strategic position as a geopolitical tool.

③ tension for India as 90% of its trade by volume, 70% by value happens via shipping routes

④ raises concern regarding its debt trap diplomacy eg construction of hambantota responsible for ruining

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Sri Lankan economy

Economic Relations

① It may increase India's trade deficit with china which is already over $100bn

② May increase chinese economic cooperation with host countries at the cost of India's relations with them.

③ Give a major boost to chinese economy by integrating it into global supply chains

④ It may ruin the economy of host countries.

China's aggressive marine strategy of port acquisition is worrisome. India's necklace of diamonds approach is a fitting response.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The WIPO is a specialized agency of the UN ~~to~~ created to ensure an enabling ecosystem for innovation & technological advancement.

Main functions

① encourage competition amongst countries. eg WPO's innovation index

② ensure implementation of treaties like paris treaty, berne treaty, Budapest treaty etc.

③ provide a forum for dialogue discussion on matters related to protection of IPRs.

New Treaty's affect on Treaty

WIPO has recently enacted a new treaty to ensure protection of IPRs and traditional knowledge—

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Benefits to India

① protect its indigenous knowledge of medicines,

② boost AYUSH sector

③ encourage R&D

④ boost knowledge based economy

⑤ protect ancient wisdom of indigenous communities

⑥ enable us to develop pharmaceuticals, biosimilar drugs, vaccines etc using our rich biodiversity. India has world's 8% biodiversity.

Challenges
- copyright infringements
- proper enforcement.

WIPO has taken the right step now we must ensure this treaty is implemented in letter & spirit at home.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The CBI is a premier central investigative agency which draws powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act.

Crucial Role of CBI

(A) Combatting Corruption

(1) helps CVC in investigation of corruption cases under prevention of corruption act.

(2) undertakes investigation into high profile cases (eg) Delhi excise policy case.

(3) formulates chargesheets, frames charges and ensures accused are brought to justice.

Criticisms

The SC had famously called CBI a caged parrot. It faces following issues

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(A) Partisan

(1) opposition leaders allege that CBI is misused to settle political scores.

(2) They also argue that CBI does not investigate or takes action against those occupying office in government

(B) Federal Spirit

(1) CBI often is criticised by states as it encroaches upon role of state police which is part of state list

(2) states like WB have adopted resolutions against working of CBI

(3) Many states have withdrawn general consent from CBI (eg: West Bengal)

(C) Other issues

(1) lack of legal backing

(2) no dedicated cadre of officers.

(3) image issues (eg) CBI v/s CBI cases

(4) controversial handling of cases

(eg) Aarushi Talwar Case

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⑤ low conviction rate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Solutions → legal backing

→ umbrella organisation to oversee working of all agencies like CBI, ED etc (suggestion by former CJI Ramana)

build trust between CBI & state police.

There is an urgent need to address lapses in operations and conceptualisation of CBI. We must take action to prevent corruption and preserve federal spirit

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India adopted the Canadian model and enstated governors as the constitutional heads of state (article 161).

Constitutional Role

① Legislative : assent to bills, pass ordinances (article 213), ~~to~~

② financial : present annual financial statement, assent to money bills

③ Judicial : oath to HC judges, appointment of district judges.

④ Clemency powers : to reprieve, pardon, respite, remission, commutation.

⑤ executive functions : all administrative decisions of government done in her name

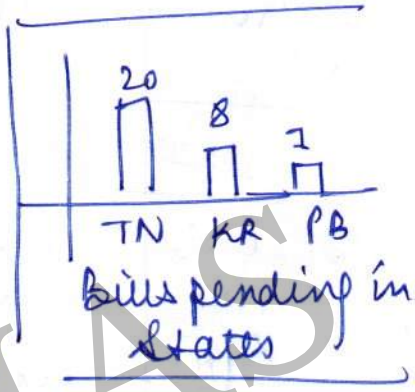
⑥ emergency powers : can recommend imposition of 356.

⑦ Special : responsibilities in case of 5th, 6th schedule areas. also article 371 A–J

Overstepping Role

① As per article 163 governor acts on aid & advice of council of ministers but of late we are seeing abuse of 'discretion'.
TN governor refused to read parts of speech in house.

② Withholding of Bills: the governor under article 200 can reserve some bills for consideration of bills. But now governors r using this to delay policies (eg) TN, NEET bill.



③ Abuse of 356: by governors to impose presidential rule and dissolve government (eg) recent maharashtra Shiv Sena case.

④ Disregarding advice of ~~co~~ government: recently TN governor refused to appoint cabinet ministers.

⑤ Governors are ex officio chancellors of universities but many are abusing their powers to appoint vice chancellors based on political calculus.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) open criticism of government policies
(6) West Bengal CM v/s governor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Solutions

(1) appoint non active politicians as governors.
(2) do not overburden agenda of governor.
(3) governor should provide reasons for withholding bills, and return them in a time bound manner.
(4) governor can be included during bill drafting to prevent any confrontation at a later stage.
(5) Punchi commission suggests –
→ impeachment process for ~~appointment~~ removal of governors
→ remove governor as chancellors.

The office of governors need to evolve beyond their colonial moulds to uphold federalism in letter & spirit.

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & USA are popularly regarded as the mother & father of democracy. They share many similarities and differences.

democratic principles in common
- rule of law
- universal adult suffrage
- independent judiciary
- federal republic
- fundamental rights
- written constitutions.

Electoral systems

While both countries provide universal adult suffrage their electoral systems differ significantly.

India	v/s	USA
for elections of Loksabha MPs and SLD MLAs India has adopted first past the post system		for elections to US Congress, states. and presidential elections, USA has adopted proportional representation

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wherein candidate with maximum votes wins the seat.	system, wherein parties are given seats in proportion to vote share.
multiparty system (eg) INC, BJP, BSP, SP, BJD, TDP etc	institutionalised 2 party system (eg) Democrats, Republics
The ECI is entrusted to ensure free & fair elections	No parallel in USA
There is lack of transparency in electoral funding	There is higher ~~electoral~~ transparency and details of corporate financing are public information
lack of intraparty democracy. Parties have centralised functioning	high intra party democracy (eg) presidential candidates are chosen through national party conclanes
frequency of elections is high Recently PM remarked in India	frequency low. (eg) presidential elections every 4 years in November. US congress election

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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there is an election every 3-6 months	every 2 years
high degree of criminalisation of politics (eg) 46% of MPs in 18th LS → criminal charges	low degree of criminalisation, but still. (eg) Donald Trump is facing charges.
ignorant voters hypothesis, Indian voters are aware of politics not policies	an average american is more aware of manifestos, political ideology etc

Nevertheless both countries are united by their respect for democratic culture and participation in the Democracy summit hosted by USA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The national green tribunal is a quasi judicial body entrusted to ensure environmentally sustainability in our governance.

Objectives

① ensure environmental justice in proceedings by upholding principles of natural justice and sustainable development goals.

② prosecute offences under water act, air act, biodiversity act, forest conservation act etc.

Performance

① Through its actions in the following cases it has ensured environmental protection —

a) ban on art of living seminar/workshop along yamuna floodbanks

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b) ban on use of diesel motor boats in upper lake in Bhopal.

c) suo moto cognizance of pollution in deepor beel in assam.

d) banned illegal mining in Aravalli

e) suo moto cognizance of oil spill Ennanore off the coast of tamil Nadu.

Limitations

1. huge number of pendencies (over 20,000 cases)
2. emphasis on form of complaint rather than substance
3. lack of transparency in appointment of judges.
4. limited jurisdiction (eg wildlife protection act and forest rights act not included.
5. infrastructural deficits
6. shortage of staff
7. long drawn proceedings

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(8) use of certiorari by SC/HC to limit scope of intervention of NGT

(9) lack of awareness in general masses

(10) lacks enforcement mechanism.

(11) persistence of environmental issues like
a) air pollution in Delhi
b) landslides in Kerala
c) pollution in rivers like Ganga.
d) deforestation

Solutions
- infrastructural support
- transparency in appointment
- increase bench strengths
- increase no. of benches across India
- use technology to improve efficiency.

Given the polycrisis created by climate change it is important we undertake necessary reforms in NGT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 73CAA paved way for creation of 3tier PRIs at village (GP), block (BP) and district (DP) to uphold principle of subsidiarity

Platform for competitive politics

(1) State and national parties use money and muscle power to field candidates and secure victory in local polls.

(2) violence is rampant during polls.
eg During WB panchayat polls in 2023 over 35 people were killed

(3) parties use hate speech to polarise the electorate. As per NCRB there has been 45% rise in hate speech cases in the past 2years.

Agency of Planning and Service Delivery

Vision of PRI

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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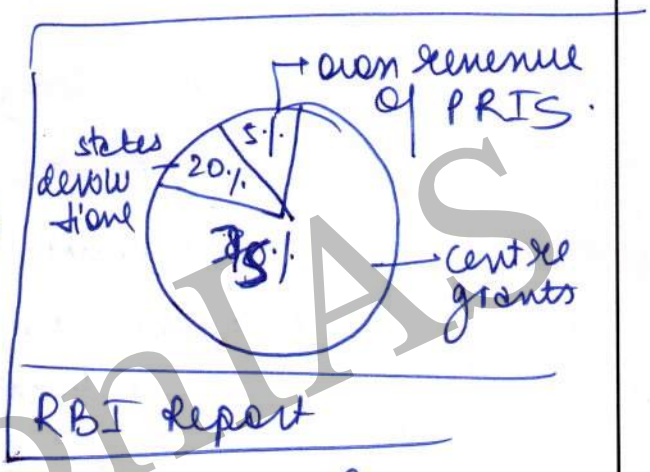
(1) was to decentralise development
(2) enable participatory planning through gram sabhas.
(3) and empower Gram panchayats to execute local level projects (eg construction of road under PM GSY.

But Issues

(1) funds
a) PRI institutions are financially disempowered by states



RBI report

b) poor capacity of PRIs to raise funds.
(eg) as per RBI report on PRI finances
PRI in → KR raised 60L+/yr
→ HR raised ~~60~~ between 3-30L/yr.

(2) functionaries
a) Issue of sarpanchpati
b) elite capture by dominant caste groups
c) lack of skills in office holders.

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functions

a) lack of clarity regarding goals between gram, block, district panchayats.

b) ~~Co~~ state governments don't devolve requisite functions to PRI.

solutions

- PRIs should raise tax & non tax revenue
- devolution via SFCs should be increased, and action taken report for non acceptance of recommendations
- capacity building programmes for functionaries (eg Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
- activity based mapping (Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee) for gram panchayats block & district panchayats
- Infuse - governance.

13CAA has politically empowered PRI but we must ensure they are functionally & financially empowered to fulfill their mandate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Interoperability is a technical term which highlights the flexibility with which a software/code can be run on different hardware systems. It improves flexibility and citizen centricity in e-governance.

Steps taken by governments

① The GoI has strived to developed its DPI on free and open source softwares FOSS

② this ensures transparency, security and flexibility in making improvements

③ various e-gov solutions run on FOSS technology

for example —

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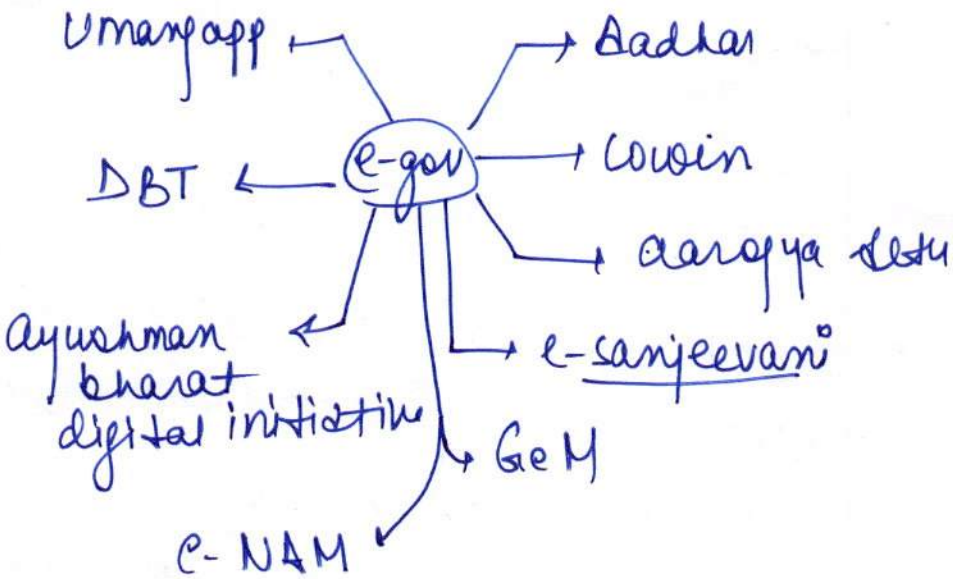

(4) to ensure integration of various government systems GoI has invested in building state of the art back end infrastructure like high speed internet connection via 5G, data storage centres, training of personnel with technological skills.

(5) GoI has also ensured cyber security of its critical information infrastructure by establishing CERT-In

(6) The GoI also uses english and other regional languages to ensure accessibility by all sections of society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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e-governance can help ensure efficiency, equity, economy and empowerment. In addition to interoperability and integration of systems we must also address the digital divide and issue of digital literacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India a large share of women are in the reproductive age therefore it becomes necessary to ensure their sexual and reproductive health. This has been done through a rights based approach.

Rights based approach

① Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act allows right to safe abortion in certain circumstances wherein there is physical threat to health of mother/child etc.

② Prevention of Sexual Violence at the Workplace Act: ensures right to safe working conditions for women.

③ Maternity Benefit Act: provides for 26 weeks for paid maternity leave.

④ Prohibition of domestic violence against women Act protects women against

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. physical and sexual violence at home by spouse and inlaws.

(5) Prohibition of Dowry Act : protects women against dowry related violence.

(6) Matru Vandan Yojana : Institutional deliveries

Bypassing safeguards

Despite such protections NFHS-5 indicates one in three women has faced sexual/physical violence. NCRB 2023 highlights 4% rise in crimes against women. This is due to—

Societal Norms

(1) patriarchal mindset

(2) deep rooted misogny

(3) victim shaming by society ~~for~~ against survivors who brave to testify in court

(4) permissive attitude in society regarding crimes against women saying 'men will be men'.

Legal norms

(1) are dated and colonial. for example

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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doctrine of coverture says women lose all sexual autonomy post marriage, thereby allows marital rape.
even Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita does not criminalise marital rape.

(2) hesitation in minds of lawmakers to legalise period leave to advance sexual health of women

(3) police often refrains from registering cases of crimes against women and suggests 'compromise' with accused.

(4) lack of awareness regarding legal norms in general public.

Solution
- holistic women empowerment to decrease their dependency
- legal assistance to women
- policy attention for sexual health of women.

To achieve SDG-5 we must address these issues to ensure gender equality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Immunization is a preventive strategy to ensure protection against deadly pathogens and ensure public health and safety.

Immunization over the years

① Through Mission Indradhanush India ensures access to vaccines for kids against various diseases like rubella, tuberculosis etc.

② Pulse polio programme: initiated in the early 2000s with the 'do boond zindagi campaign' has helped ~~achie~~ India achieve polio free status in 2014.

③ During Covid pandemic: the GoI through Co-WIN & U-WIN ensured mission mode immunisation via covaxin and covishield to create herd immunity.

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(4) Now the government is also working on including the cervical cancer vaccine by Serum Institute into Mission Indradhanush.

Challenges

However coverage has not been perfect because of —

(1) Vaccine hesitancy: in some sections of the population

(2) Covid: diverted attention & resources away from child immunisation (WHO Report)

(3) Shortage of Personnel: In India one doctor per 1456 people against WHO requirement of 1:1000.

(4) Infrastructural gaps: Primary health centres lack basic facilities like electricity, water etc.

(5) Awareness: regarding benefits of immunisation is low in socio-economic disadvantaged communities.

(6) Overburdened: ASHA workers are overbu

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ndered and are not adequately compensated as they are not on government pay roll.

④ Funding: In India less than 3% of GDP allocated for health expenditure.

⑧ Low R&D: only 0.65% GDP → R&D, lack of development of new & better vaccines.

Solutions
- → encourage R&D
- → incentive pharma companies to develop affordable vaccines
- → address staff shortfalls
- → use of behavioural nudges and marketing campaigns to raise awareness regarding immunisation.

Given the rising nature of zoonotic diseases and outbreak of new pathogens it is important we develop a robust immunisation programme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India hosted the G20 in 2023 and as an aspiring leader of the global South ensured its voice is heard at the global forum.

Voice of global South
- → deccan food principles for food security
- → common but differentiated responsibility in climate change
- → sharing of DPI with the world.
- → asserting sovereignty by highlighting neutral stance on Russia Ukraine war.

Africa

① India was able to formalise the entry of African union as the 21st member of G20.

② this will ensure the 54 country bloc has access to a global forum. to raise its concerns

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③ it will boost India Africa relations

④ help India's claim as a Vishwaguru leader of the global South.

⑤ It will help address the development issues of Africa & global South like

- poverty
- unemployment
- human capital development
- gender empowerment
- sanitation
- tapping demographic dividend
- climate financing
- economic growth.

⑥ make the G20 a more representative body.

⑦ embolden India's claim to UNSC permanent seat

⑧ reflects India's commitment to global South

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As a part of the G20 troika India should further raise issues of global south in G20 to create a just & equitable global order.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently the PM visited the UAE on 14th February 2024 highlighting the deep and expansive nature of our bilateral relationships.

Expansion across Domains

Geopolitical

1. Both are members of I2U2 and G20.
2. partners in development of indo pacific
3. ensuring rules based global order.
4. UAE has also joined India middle east Europe corridor
5. it is part & pillar of extended neighbourhood policy

Economic

1. India has signed CEPA and BIT with UAE. It is the only country with which india has both.
2. Bilateral trade is over $85 bn

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③ UAE is a leading source of remittances for India. 18% of all total remittance from UAE

④ UAE is leading FDI investor for India

⑤ Bilateral trade in rupee with UAE

⑥ UPI also works in UAE

Social

① 33L people of Indian diaspora in UAE

② recently first hindu temple by BAPS inaugrated in UAE

Challenges
- trade deficit with UAE
- West asian instability due to Israel Palestine conflict
- ill-ment of Indian workers abroad.
- concerns regarding India's relationship with Iran.
- China's relations with UAE.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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• The UAE is an important for India
We must further expand our engagements
and use our soft power to our advantage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01248985

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Arti Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date
25.08.24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Ghaziabad
012

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

food processing industry is a sun rise sector which contributes nearly 6% to the GDP and has shown compounded annual growth rate of 11% in recent years.

enabling factors
- policy ecosystem PMSAMPADA
- market demand
- agro-diversity.

Food safety challenges

Recent case of high sugar in baby food & popular chocolate drink along with adulteration in spices has raised concerns. This is because of —

1. FPI are mostly unregulated & informal.
2. lack of compliance with FSSAI norms
3. lack of awareness in consumers regarding properly reading nutrition labels.

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④ Strategic marketing techniques used by FPI to fool customers.

⑤ Issues with FSSAI

a) lack of adequate infrastructure

b) shortfall in ~~personnel~~ personnel

c) limited food testing labs

d) irregular food quality inspections

⑥ prioritisation of profits over safety by FBI

⑦ absence of institutionalised product recall mechanisms.

Solutions
- systemic reforms in FSSAI
- awareness programmes for consumers
- establish grievance redressal mechanisms
- use of technology for quality control.

FBI are important to boost manufacturing and relieve agricultural distress but their growth should not be at the cost of food safety.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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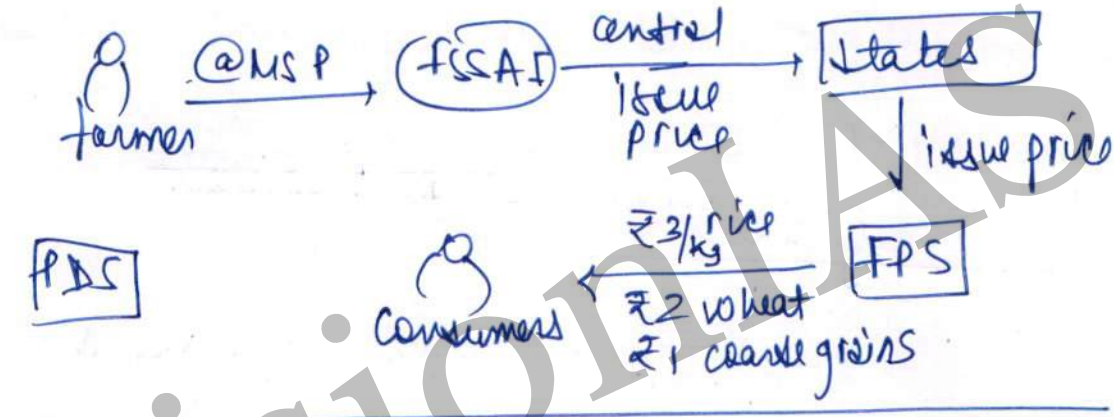
2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the NFSA 2013, nearly 67% of the population (75% rural, 50% urban) is entitled to subsidised food grains through the PDS.



Transformation of FPS

Due to issues of black marketing and diversion of food grains the GoI has taken the following steps in FPS—

① Biometeric authentication through AADHAR at FPS to ensure only bonafide beneficiaries recieve subsidised food grains

② Through the One nation one ration card

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initiative the GoI has ensured access to food grains for migrants without hassle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ the GoI has undertaken efforts to fortify rice in FPS to address nutrition security. India's rank in Global hunger Index is 111.

④ Use of GPS tracking technology to ensure there is no leakage of grain to and fro PDS shops

⑤ Infrastructural support to improve storage facilities.

Issues
- → error of inclusion/exclusions of beneficiaries
- → glitches in aadhar authentication due to electricity cuts
- → FPS shop owners exploit weak & marginal by misguiding them.

To ensure we secure our nutritional & food security we must continue to address challenges in PDS system to achieve SDG-2.

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has the second largest arable land globally yet its agro trade internationally is only 2% of the global trade highlighting issues of farm productivity in India

Agri tech Startups

are startups that use technological solutions to enhance agro productivity.

Helping farmers

(A) **Farm productivity**

① technology transfer of HYV seeds, precision farming, drip irrigation, drones etc have been made possible via contract farming with agro startups

② they share best practices.

③ scientific agricultural practices to reduce wastages.

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(4) contribute to agro R&D to boost innovation

(5) provide access to machines like tractors happy seeder etc

(6) ensure access to working capital to farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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B. Market Access

(1) farm to customer startups facilitate direct linking, cutting out middle men.

(2) farm to business startups ensure connection between farmers and businesses like bulkit, etc to increase their income

(3) help build forward linkages like storage, warehouses etc

(4) make use of cutting edge technology like AI

Issues
- lack of interest as agriculture not renumerative
- fragmented land holding (avg size 0.6 Ha)
- subject to climate vagaries.

Ninjakart an agrotech startup which has helped raise farmer income by 20% is an excellent example of potential of this sector.

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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land reforms has been part of our policy agenda since independence (abolition of zamindari, land ceiling etc) now it is being accelerated through technology

Role of digitalization

① helps reduce duplication of land records and ascertain authenticity of claims

② can help in translation of records from vernacular language to english / hindi

③ GIS technology is used to geotag land parcels.

④ can help deter unlawful encroachments.

⑤ creates a scientific database.

⑥ facilitates sale / purchase / mortgage / acquisition of land.

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(7) helps decrease pendency in courts regarding land title disputes

(8) ensure ownership titles to land owners

(9) facilitate scientific land use management to prepare master plans for urban development.

(10) helps promote ease of doing business & citizen centricity

Steps
- National land record modernisation programme
- Unique land parcel identification numbers.
- PM SVAMITVA use of drones to prepare village maps.
- National land monetisation corporation

To ensure success of land reforms via technology we must provide requisite digital infrastructure support and address digital gap.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nearly 56% of the population is in the working age, in the FY24 India registered 8.2% growth in GDP. But there is more scope for economic advancement if we adopt a manufacturing led growth model.

Manufacturing led Growth Model

(1) address issue of jobless growth since 1991

(2) **Employment**: will be generated as economic survey-24 points out we need to add 78.5 L non farm jobs every year for next 15 years.

(3) **Poverty**: will be reduced. Currently 16% of population is multidimensionally poor (NITI Ayog)

(4) **Unemployment**: rate as per PLFS data is 3.2% this will be reduced.

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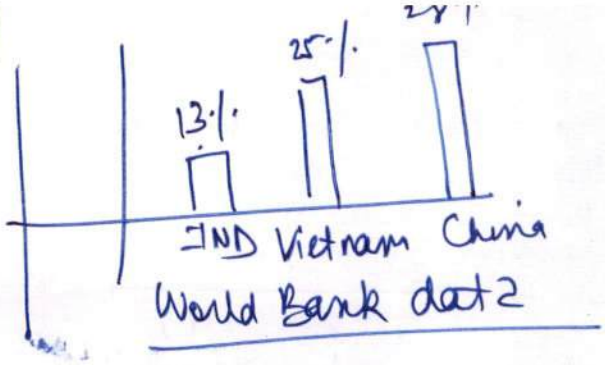
(5) Increase our GDP!

Currently contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP is low.



(6) Export potential will increase. Currently 65% of all Indian exports by manufacturing sector.

(7) Skilling: opportunities will increase and increase employability of workforce. Currently only 5% of workforce formally skilled

(8) Agricultural Distress: due to disguised unemployment will ease as excess workforce will be absorbed in manufacturing sector

Solutions
- ease of doing business, Make in India
- attract FDI
- policy support via PLI scheme.

To achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat and create $30tr economy by 2047 we need to develop a manufacturing led growth model.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per WMO the Indian continent's temperature since industrial revolution has increased by 0.7°C given that 14% of our population lives in coastal areas it is important we protect them from climate change.

Growing Natural hazards

(1) India has a 7516 km coastline
(2) 2/3 of coastline is vulnerable to cyclones
(3) India is close to plate boundaries increasing risk of ~~eq~~ against tsunami
(eg) 2004, Tsunami
(4) As per WMO 1°C rise in temperature increases cyclone speed by 12% and destruct the force by 40%.
(5) rising number of marine heat waves

Increasing Relience

Structural measures

(1) making sea walls
(2) use of tetrapods along shorelines

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(eg) Juhu beach mumbai to prevent coastal erosion

(3) afforestation of mangroves to act as bioshields

(4) disaster resilient infrastructure in coasts

Non Structural

(1) hazard risk zonation of entire coastline to do vulnerability assessment

(2) Develop early warning systems for cyclones tsunamis, sea surges etc.

(3) capacity building of local communities to act as first responders (eg) ~~AAPDA~~ mitra

(4) ensure access to accident insurance to cover damage costs

(5) ensure inter state coordination. Southern and eastern zonal councils should take a lead.

Climate change will increase threats in the future we must ensure resilience to protect vulnerable coastal communities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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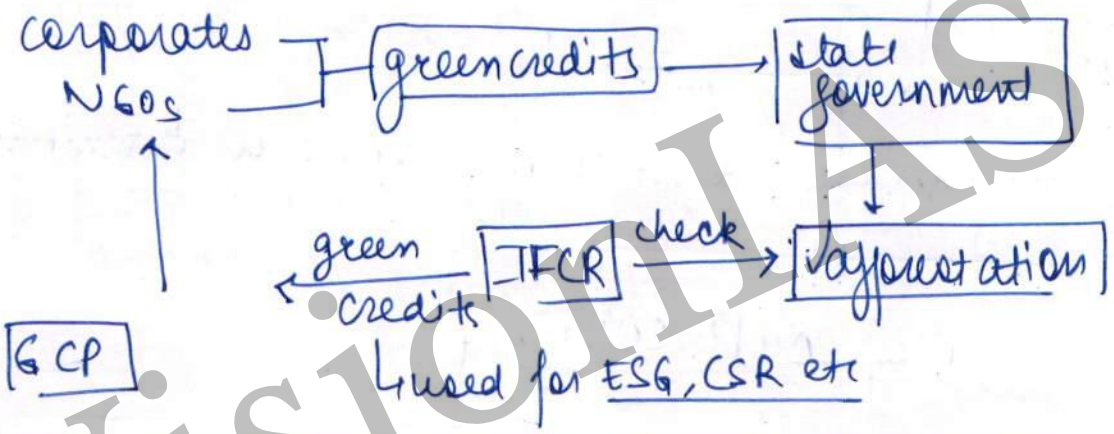
The green credit programme is an initiative of MoEFCC to incentive sustainable development and voluntary green action by corporates.



Carbon management concerns measures taken to decrease carbon intensity of business operations.

Green Credit Programme GCP.

① nudges private sector to invest in green initiatives like afforestation, waste management, renewable energy etc.

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② enables participation of non state actors in achieving India's panchamrit goals and sustainable development

③ provides a novel method to raise finances for green initiatives

④ promotes ethical capitalism

Challenges

① issue of greenwashing

② unscientific plantation by states threatening biodiversity

③ issue of double counting

④ scope for misuse

⑤ critics argue that it absolves government from taking leadership in green initiatives

⑥ lack of private interest.

The beauty of any policy lies in its implementation, GCP has a lot of potential we must ensure it is implemented in letter & spirit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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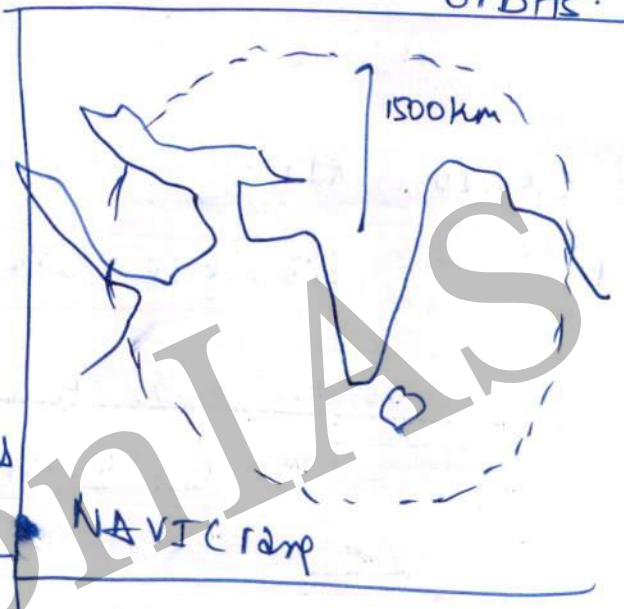
8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NAVIC is an indigeneously developed regional navigation system. It is a system of 7 satellites in GSO and GEO orbits.

Existing systems

Like USA's GPS, European union's Galelio, China's Beidou are all navigation systems



Need for NAVIC

① Strategic autonomy: especially in defence operations to do reconnaisance and survey. Navic provides accurate data for military purpose.

② Soft power: India has voluntary shared NaVIC data with neighbours as per neighbourhood first policy

③ Transportation: systems are using Navic

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for navigation purposes. (4) Gemini for boats/ships, GAGAN for vehicles/Rail

(4) **Land Assessment**: can be done using navic for agricultural survey, preparation of land management plans or project monitoring

(5) **Disaster Management**: Navic helps in developing early warning system.

(6) **Communication**: systems ~~like radio~~ are also using Navic for better clarity low attenuation

Therefore despite existing systems, to ensure our sovereignty, strategic autonomy and economic interests NAVIC has been developed by ISRO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the NCRB 2023 report there were over 65000 cyber related crimes in India in 2023, this highlights concerns of linkages with money laundering.

global money laundering
- use sophisticated technology like dark web, cryptocurrency etc
- linked with ~~organized~~ organized crime networks.
- used for terror financing
- tax evasion by corporates
- narco terrorism

Issues created
- revenue loss to government
- increase economic hardship of people
- create security, law & order challenges.

Addressing the Issue

(1) create institutions specialised to deal with cyber crimes & safety eg: CERT In

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(2) create dedicated cyber police

(3) create robust digital infrastructure to prevent cyber financial crimes.

(4) amend existing laws to deal with emerging situation. for example the GoI has amended PMLA to

⟹ ensure KYC of users on blockchain exchanges

⟹ extended ambit of PMLA over virtual digital assets.

(5) create transparent digital financial systems as alternatives (eg ~~[illegible]~~ e-Rupee of RBI powered by blockchain

(6) collaborate with like minded countries to create a global framework to deal with money laundering

The IMF's crypto action plan is a step in the right direction to control global money laundering. GoI should study this proposal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The cyber domain has emerged as the 5th domain of warfare, recent use of technology in Israel-Hamas and Russia-Ukraine conflict all highlight the need for technology absorption in defence sector.

NEED

① to prevent against state sponsored cyber attacks ⑥ stux net attack on Iran.

② to create a future ready force.

③ to build state of the art advanced weaponry with thermal imaging, high resolution cameras etc.

④ to tap into opportunities presented by 4th Industrial revolution and use facial recognition technology, drones, AI enabled autonomous weapon systems etc.

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(5) to create deterrance and prevent against grey zone warfare.

~~(6) de~~

Challenges

(1) capital intensive development

(2) import dependency on countries like Israel and USA for advanced weapon

(3) Need for skilling to develop indigenous solutions

(4) concerns regarding ethicality of autonomous weapon systems

(5) concerns of bias & racism in AI algorithm

(6) threat of overdependence on technology may create Israel like situation.

Nevertheless the future of military in India is techcavy we must develop SMART forces to ensure we are prepared for a cyber pearl harbour like situation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's northeastern region (NER) is naturally & culturally rich but it faces issues of economic backwardness due to multidimensional challenges.

Issues faced

① Political: instability and inter state rivalry due to border disputes eg Assam has border disputes with all its neighbours.

② Geography: the NER has complex terrain which is prone to flooding & earthquakes making it difficult for setting up infrastructure & industries

③ Location: isolation from mainland and dependence on chicken neck corridor

④ Social: unrest due to Insurgency and ethnic violence. eg Manipur violence, presence of violent organisations like ULFA

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(5) Legal: presence of 6th schedule areas increase complication in land acquisitions.
imposition of AFSPA in parts of Assam, Manipur etc increases instability

(6) Social capital: low levels of skill level in local workforce.

(7) International: hostile neighbours like China and instability in Bangladesh & Myanmar add to challenges.

Measures Taken

(1) PM-DEVINE: to develop infrastructure in north east

(2) Vibrant Village Programme: to develop border villages in NER

(3) MoNER: set up to focus on development & concerns of NER

(4) Act East Policy: to facilitate development and regional integration with NER and neighbouring countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) International projects like Agartala Akhaura rail link, Kaladan multimodal project

Issues

(1) delays in implementation
(2) instability in neighbourhood
(3) Issues in land acquisition
(4) resistance by local groups.
(5) balancing ecological conservation, cultural preservation and economic growth
(6) violence in Manipur.

Development of NER is crucial to ensure balanced growth & regional development, we must explore a bottom up approach to achieve success.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India houses 18% of population and has only 4% of water resources. Further in the wake of climate change [NITI Ayog] estimates that 40% of the population will face water stress by 2030.

Growing water crisis & Climate change

① climate change (CC) leads to increased monsoon variability. [as per CEEW] there was 30% more rainfall in deficit areas and 30% less rainfall in surplus areas.

② population pressure.

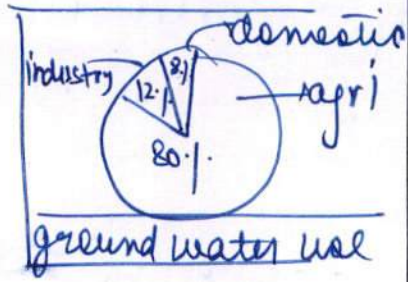
③ increasing heat waves.

④ major cities like Delhi, Bangalore etc facing water crisis.

Need for sustainable agricultural practices

① agriculture uses nearly 80% of all ground fresh water resources.

② nearly 1/6th of the ground water is over exploited
[As per CGWA]



[Role of Micro Irrigation]

Micro irrigation through [drip irrigation], [sprinkler systems] etc can ensure

① [water use efficiency] : to decrease wastages by traditional flood irrigation techniques.

② [Ground water] : exploitation will decrease and water table depletion will stop.

③ [increase yield] by raising productivity ensuring per drop more crop

④ [Weeds] : will decrease decreasing cost of removal and enhance nutrient availability

⑤ [Soil quality] will improve and land degradation to the field run off will decrease. [As per ISRO land degradation atlas] nearly 35% landmass = degraded

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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③ Water pollution in surface waterbodies and eutrophication will decrease.

④ Fertilizer overuse will decrease as fertigation solutions help optimise application of nutrients.

⑤ Soil erosion will be controlled.

Challenges

① Cost intensive

② Irregular electricity supply in villages.

③ lack of awareness and technical knowhow regarding operations

④ fragmented landholding (0.6 Ha) decrease financial viability and economies of scale.

We must address this issue to make Indian agriculture sustainable and climate resilient. PM Krishi Sichayee Yojana is a step in the right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian Railways is the backbone of freight transportation in the country and in boosting economic growth.

Issues

① lack of capital investment in increasing rail density & rakes.

② cross subsidization of freight profits into passenger segment decreases economic sustainability of freight segment.

③ limited no. of special wagons eg refrigerated wagons for moving horticulture produce.

④ lack of end to end connectivity increasing cost of doing business

⑤ Delays and unpredictability in schedule of freight train

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(5) issue of rail safety & derailment
(eg) Balasore triple train collision

(6) low share in domestic freight as 60% share of goods movement happens via roadways.

Strategies to be Adopted

(1) Infuse capital to raise rail density and achieve end to end connectivity

(2) stop cross subsidization

(3) establish special wagons to ensure transportation of all goods segments like vehicles, coal, horticulture etc.

(4) increase speed to reduce delays

(5) Use of technology to monitor real time location and create portal for users to track their shipments

(6) address rail safety by installing KAVACH (currently only 2.14% of tracks have been installed with Kavach technology)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(7) interest in improving backend processes to book freight transportation

(8) capacity building of all staff & personnel.

In India logistics cost is high and costs around 15% of the GDP. Improving freight operations in Railways will help bring down this cost considerably

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the only G20 country to achieve its Nationaly determined contributions and ranks the highest in climate performance index thanks to its strides in renewable energy (RE) sector.

Impressive strides
- India 5th largest solar energy producing country
- India 4th largest wind energy producing country
- RE → 22% of total energy generation in India

Factors Responsible

(1) Policy Ecosystem: The GoI has made —
a) National Solar Mission
b) PM-KUSUM c) PM Surya Ghar Yojana
d) National Green Hydrogen Mission
e) National wind energy mission
f) long term low emission development plan.

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(2) financial support through steps like
a) priority sector lending
b) viability gap funding
c) PPP model
d) green bonds by RBI
e) PLI for PV cells.
f) Make in India.

(3) Technology: boost to do R&D in developing affordable green energy solutions.
(4) National Research foundation.

Front Runner in Global Energy Transition

(1) India along with France established International Solar Alliance.

(2) India → Global biofuels Alliance on the side lines of G20

(3) India along with UK set up One world One grid initiative

(4) India and Sweden have set up LEADS Platform.

(5) India at G20 endorsed doubling of renewable energy capacity and energy

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use efficiency

(6) India helps developing countries in Asia & Africa with technological transfers and capacity building to develop their renewable energy capacity.

(7) India has called for affordable Climate finance for global south to undertake green transition.

India has set ambitious panchamrit goal of 500GW of non fossil energy, 50% energy from RE and net zero by 2070 and is on the right path to achieve these targets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nearly 18% of all GHG emissions in India are related to agriculture sector this highlights how agriculture impacts our environment.

Surface Runoff and Pollution

Traditional irrigation techniques like tubewells and flood irrigation inundate fields with water.

This water gets mixed with fertilizers and pesticides on the farm and leads to issues of →

(1) **Ground water contamination** as this water seeps into the water table.

(2) **Land degradation**: due to soil erosion and contamination decreasing soil quality. In India 25% land is degraded (ISRO land atlas)

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(3) Surface Water: pollution leads to eutrophication and red tides in lakes, rivers etc. negatively affecting aquatic plants & animals.

(4) Biodiversity loss: due to issue of biomagnification and bioaccumulation in insects, plants, birds etc

(5) Air pollution: due to application of urea leads to nitrous oxide emissions. Nearly 17% of all agro-emissions due to fertilizer application

(6) Human health: gets affected eg blue baby syndrome.

Measures Can be Taken

(1) scientific application of fertilizers.

eg ideal N : P : K is 4 : 2 : 1
actual N : P : K 13 : 5 : 1

(2) use of organic fertilizers and practicing of zero budget natural farming

(3) integrated pest management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) precision farming using drones, IoT, sensors etc.

(5) drip irrigation and fertigation

(6) capacity building in farmers and awareness programmes to ensure adoption of sustainable practices.

Not only do we need to protect agriculture from climate change we also need to protect environment from harmful agro practices. Need of the hour is to invest in R&D.

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carrying capacity is defined an ability of an ecosystem to sustainable manage a population of flora and fauna over a period of time.

Himalayan States

① Of late increased tourist foot fall in Himalayan states has led to issues of traffic, waste management, deforestation unscientific construction etc. all which has exceeded current carrying capacity.

② Disasters have happened as a result.

a) Joshimath subsidence
b) Silkayara tunnel collapse.
c) floods in Himachal.
d) landslides in J&K and Himachal.
e) cloud bursts (Kedarnath 2013)

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Measures Needed

① Scientific study of actual carrying capacity. Recently GoI has set up a committee for this purpose.

② Scientific land use management after proper contour study, deter any illegal construction. Prepare master plans with proper & clear land use.

③ Sustainable infrastructure development after proper environment & social impact assessment.

④ Use technology to track tourists influx during peak season. (eg) use of RFID tags. This will help in rescue operations also

⑤ develop capacity to handle challenges of waste management, traffic management etc

⑥ involve local community in planning and decision making to devise contextual solutions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7) involve corporates, NGOs to collaborate with local authorities in waste management, capacity building etc.

(8) Control tourist influx. Bhutan levies a sustainable development fee on all tourist. This will also act as a source of revenue.

(9) inter-state co-ordination between states via NITI Ayog platforms.

(10) Build disaster resilient buildings and infrastructure.

(11) Encourage home stays and eco tourism rather than big hotel chains. to boost local economy.

There is an urgent need to protect the fragile ecosystem, the National Mission on sustainable himalayan ecosystems is a step in the right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A superconductor is a powerful system with great processing capacity in Petaflops.

Fueling innovation

① AI & ML: require strong processing capacity to study big data, Supercomputer can do such complex tasks.

② Quantum Computing: looks on principles of quantum physics and requires high speed, large processing capabilities and sophisticated systems. Super computers provide hardware support in this regard.

③ Biotechnology: supercomputers can help study large amount of data to help in drug discoveries, disease diagnosis and recommending vaccine formulations

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(4) Space Technology: complex payloads and sophisticated systems like launch vehicles, orbiting modules, rover etc use super computers

(5) NanoTechnology: development is facilitated by super computers

(6) Chip Manufacturing: is a sophisticated process which is made possible via integration of robotics & supercomputers

(7) Nuclear Energy: plants require supercomputers to monitor and analyse all vital processes of the energy cycle from sub criticality to super criticality

(8) Particle Research: facilities like CERN use supercomputers to do R&D in physics.

(9) R&D: in complex projects like LIGO, square kilometer Array, Thirty meter telescope etc is made ~~compt~~ possible by super computers.

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Super computers are the backbone to supporting our 4th industrial revolution journey. The National Supercomputing Mission by CDAC is spearheading this March.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India was recently ranked #40 in WIPO's World Innovation Index thanks to its robust IPR legal ecosystem.

Laws in place

1. Patent Act.
2. ~~Plant~~ Protection of plant varieties and farmer rights act.
3. India is a signatory to TRIPS under WTO.
4. GI Act.
5. Copyright Act.

Challenges

1. copyright infringement issues
2. plagiarism is rampant.
3. poor enforcement of laws.
4. compulsory licensing under patents act

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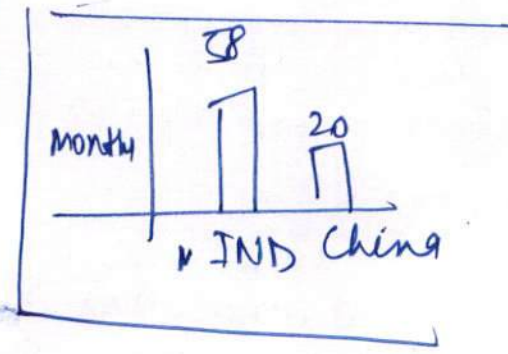
critised by industry

(5) delays in awarding patents. Time taken by India to grant patents is high



(6) Issues of corruption in personnel.

(7) paucity of staff to inspect and highlight issues of infringement.

(8) excessive red tapism hampering ease of doing business.

(9) poor Industry-academia linkages

Need for Commercialisation of IPR

(1) boost innovation

(2) promote knowledge based economy

(3) ensure financial gains for intensive research, further incentivising R&D

(4) help tap into opportunities of 4th industrial revolution.

(5) helps attract FDI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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• Though recently as per GoI data there has been a 17x rise in patents filed in India we need to —

① increase institutional capacity
② enforce laws in letter & spirit
③ establish grievance redressal mechanisms
④ raise awareness regarding repurcussions for violation of laws
⑤ use e-gov to streamline backend processes.

To emerge as a developed economy and raise expenditure on R&D (current 0.65% of GDP) we must address the gaps in our IPR enforcement

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India the defence of our country is entrusted to army, navy and airforce collectively they have over 11 theatre commands.

Integrated Theatre Command (ITC)

① It's a holistic integration of the 3 wings of military to enhance co-ordinated action against enemy forces.

② The Shekatkar committee had first suggested establishing ITC in India

→ north – Pak & China

→ south – marine

→ east → China + mynmar borders.

currently only one at → Andaman & Nicobar

Need

① ensure optimum resource utilisation

② increase coordination between different wings

③ increase inter force comradrie.

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(4) help in procurement of defence ~~procurement~~ equipments at competitive prices by bulk ordering

(5) help rationalise workforce by identifying ~~dep~~ duplication of work.

(6) help in multi domain operations across land air & water.

Challenges

(1) different work cultures in army navy and airforce

(2) logistical challenges

(3) ensuring special & unique requirements of different forces

(4) huge amount of capital commitment

(5) resistance within military.

(6) limited interest shown by political executive.

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Steps taken

① establishment of Chief of defence staff post

② Inter service Organisation Act

All major countries like USA, China have ITCs, time is ripe now for India to undertake major reforms.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India has 15,200 km land border with 7 countries highlighting the significance of border villages in ensuring our territorial integrity.

Traditional Approach

Post independence was to maintain distance between borders and habitation to create a buffer area in case of an attack. But multiple wars in 1965, 71, 62, 99 have shown limitations of this strategy.

Contemporary Approach

Now border villages are being treated as first villages. This ensures.

① decreased outmigration from these strategic villages

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② possibility of creating dual use infrastructure to support both defence and civilian population

③ assist the defence personnel in having access to basic facilities in remote border postings

④ ensure inclusive development and decrease regional disparities.

⑤ offer us strategic edge during a confrontation

Measures

① Vibrant Village Programme: The GoI is investing in building basic amenities like roads, electricity, hospitals, schools etc in states of J&K, UK, HP, Sikkim, Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya.

② Village Defence Committees: are being set up by mobilising ex-service men and able bodied youth to act as first

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• lines of defence and in identifying insurgents to increase security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Infrastructure : is being built by BRO, NHAI etc to ensure connectivity to mainland cities

④ PM-Devine : In NER also seeks to enhance infrastructural development.

India finds itself in a hostile neighbourhood, we must ensure safety and development of our border villages to protect our sovereignty.

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